

SEP 29 1924

More Wastes in Packinghouse Operation Discussed on page 23

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No. 13

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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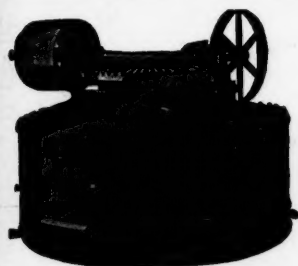
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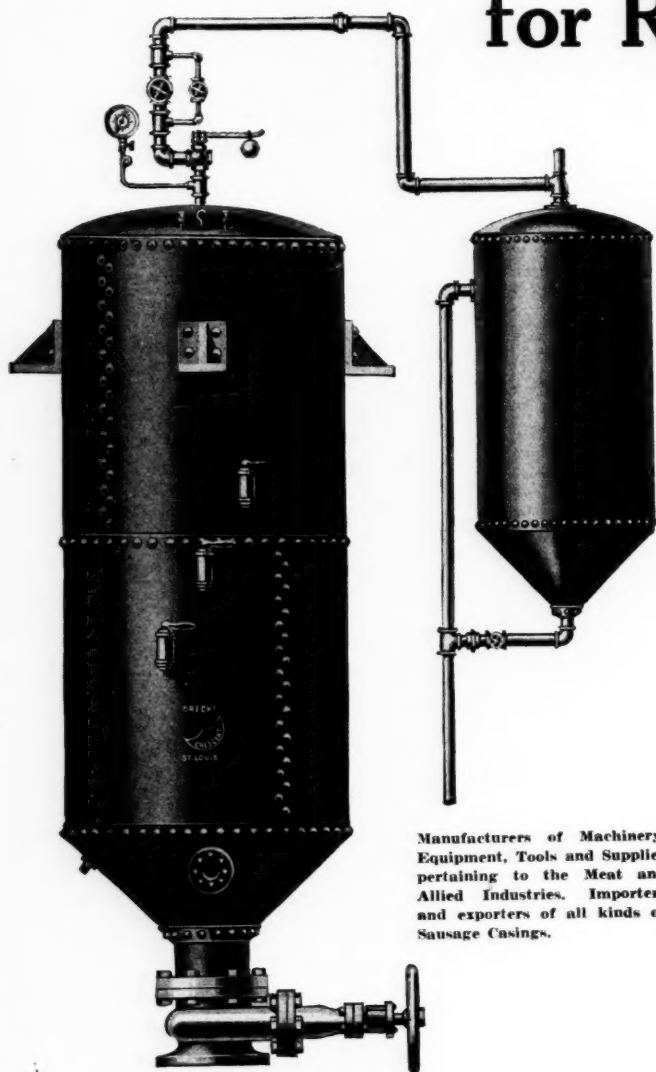
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Things to Know in Making High-Grade Pork Sausage Suggested on page 28



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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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No. 13

## *More Wastes in Packing House Operation*

**Not Only in Coal and Steam, But  
Also in Water, Air and Light—  
Little Things That Mean Big Money**

The stopping of wastes in packinghouse operation alone may mean the difference between profit and loss.

This statement was made in a recent issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in opening the subject of the little losses that go on in the operating department from day to day.

It had no reference to waste of product—that is a subject by itself, and a big one.

It dealt with mechanical operations alone. Wastes of heat and fuel, of coal and steam, were discussed in that article by the master mechanic of a successful packinghouse.

One point alone was worth a chapter—the big loss in dollars by packers who use live steam to cook, render and do other process work with!

Go back to that article, Mr. Packer, and read it! It will open your eyes.

Today the same master mechanic goes on to tell of other wastes—how water is wasted, and good money thrown away in careless use of compressed air, and even in improper handling and care of lights.

Here are some of the points made in today's article—which every packer, and every superintendent and master mechanic, should read:

Keep water valves closed and hose nozzles shut off when not in use. **WATER SEEMS CHEAP**, but it's **EXPENSIVE TO WASTE**.

Look out for water leaks. It's not the little leak—it's **ALL THE LITTLE LEAKS**—that cost money.

**Air is the most expensive form of power.** Watch for leaky air-cocks. Use a self-closing air-cock on the sausage stuffer.

Don't be stingy about oiling your machinery. Frequent oiling also discovers worn parts.

Arrange and handle your lights properly. Dust on a lamp costs 10 per cent. **Proper arrangement of lighting decreases power cost 20 per cent** and increases employee efficiency.

Watch your belting cost. Learn how to use and handle belts.

Junk your old machinery and equipment. A dollar's worth of labor-saving machinery will save you two dollars waste in labor cost alone.

Leaky floors mean spoiled product. It pays to have the best construction.

Poor refrigeration costs money. Watch your insulation, piping, ventilation and handling of product in coolers.

Don't spare the paint brush. "Save the surface and you save all."

Watch and regulate use of gas. Tests show only 17 per cent of gas burned was actually utilized.

Fire protection is absolutely necessary. Keep fire apparatus in order and know how to use it.

Break-downs and shut-downs cause one of the biggest losses. Watch and care for your machinery.

The mechanical department is the "heart" of the plant. Do you realize it?

## **Operating Economies**

By Harold M. Toombs.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second article by Mr. Toombs on "Wastes in Packinghouse Operation." The first, which appeared in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of March 22, 1924, dealt with coal and steam.

This article takes up wastes of water, compressed air, light, etc., and also covers other important means of saving money in running a packing plant.]

Few supplies in the packinghouse are cheaper than water. And yet this item alone can cost the packer thousands of dollars per month.

One large plant has an average monthly water bill of \$8,000 throughout the year. Certainly a portion of this is well worth saving.

The killing floors use an enormous quantity, both during the kill and in washing up.

Being very cheap in cost by volume, water is apt to become expensive due to waste. Simply because it costs so little it is extravagantly used and wasted.

### **A Word to the Boss!**

Mr. Packer:

Does your Superintendent read these articles?

Do you want him to read them?

Is he one of that class that "don't need to read?" If he is, it might pay you to take another look at your operating costs.

Perhaps you haven't studied them yourself. How about it?

Leaky valves constantly dripping are a nuisance. It keeps the surrounding floors wet at all times.

### **Losses From Leaky Valves.**

This is not only wasteful, but especially in wooden buildings it causes the floor and posts to rot out quickly.

It should be the business of one man to make daily trips through the house to correct leaky valves and go over all faucets and toilets. Report valves left open carelessly, with water running.

Often a sprinkler head can be substituted for an open wash line directly over a head table, trimming bench or in the pens. This will curtail the use of water and give more effective results.

Wherever there is a valve on a water, steam or air line it is likely to be found wide open. The tendency is to obtain the



largest supply possible, without consideration as to the adequate needs or cost.

Many cases are known where an effort was made to reduce the amount of water used in a certain department, only to be met with serious objections every time the valve was throttled.

#### How to Stop Water Waste.

The remedy for this is to have the steamfitter bush (reduce the opening) the inside of the supply line. In nine out of ten cases the work will go on just the same, and without complaint.

It is not the small individual water leak that wastes, but all of the small ones running continuously soon amount up to large figures.

After the daily inspection should come immediate repairs. When once whipped into shape, it is an easy job to hold the plant there, but difficult when once it gets away.

Valves are often left open and allowed to run. Others are not shut off tightly. Sometimes the pressure on the main line is excessive and a reduced pressure will accomplish as favorable results.

These things point to economy.

#### What Is a Valve For?

It is not unusual on a killing floor to see a hose turned down into a sewer after the cover has been pried loose, and left running while the operator does something else. He will not shut off the valve.

In fact, a valve to the majority of employees is something not to be used for regulating the flow of water or steam, but to be operated wide open. Why it is so is a mystery, but in 99 cases out of 100 the valves are wide open. Try it and see!

For this reason, in making a crusade against water waste it is necessary to resort to inserting a solid bushing in the line, cutting down the aperture so that just the proper amount of water to accomplish certain work comes from the line.

Providing the operator is unaware of what is being done no complaint will be made, because the wide open valve is his standard. Nothing else will do!

Where large amounts of water are being used it is an excellent practice to meter the particular building or department. Readings of the meter will give a quick check on the actual consumption.

#### Waste of Compressed Air.

Air is expensive to compress. It is the most costly motive power that can be used. Possibly a reduced pressure will be satisfactory.

Leaky air cocks and air valves are another source of waste, and should be given prompt attention.

A self-closing air cock used to inflate casings is an excellent investment.

#### Oil on Machinery Saves Money.

Proper lubrication of machinery will pay for itself many times over. Each piece of machinery should be oiled or greased at periodic intervals.

This allows for inspection of bearings. Worn parts should be reported.

It is unwise to attempt to economize here too closely. However, the lubricant should not be wasted or spilled on the floor, due to an excess.

## Your Labor Costs!

Have you ever figured them down to a point where you know "where you are at?"

Have you ever attempted to study them with a view to saving money—not by "cheese-paring," or "cutting wages" (and causing labor trouble)—but by an intelligent study of the way in which the wages you pay may be made to get the most both for you and your employee?

Further discussion of this subject of Time Study of Labor Costs will appear in the pages of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. It will be worth your while to watch for it.

The proper kind of lubricant should be used in each case. There is no one oil or grease that is a panacea for all troubles.

The foreman in the department must understand this. He should know if the lubricant is reaching the bearings properly.

#### Proper Upkeep of Machinery.

Do not leave shafting to run until it wears through the babbitt, and then call for help when the machine will run no more, thus relying upon the ingenuity of the mechanical department to pull you through.

Emphasize the proper upkeep of the machinery to your assistant. A machine once in service starts to wear. True, the wear may be very slow. Acquaint yourself with the parts of the machine that wear rapidly, so that you will know when renewal becomes necessary.

It is important for the department head to thoroughly familiarize himself with all his mechanical equipment.

#### How to Handle Motors.

With the bearings of machinery in proper shape a periodic testing of motors can be made to determine if they are loaded to capacity. An induction motor runs at low enough efficiency at full load, without handicapping the entire electrical system by not loading it to capacity.

Motors should be shut off promptly when not in use—a simple rule, but one often violated.

#### Use and Waste of Light.

Lights are sometimes left burning through neglect. It should fall upon someone in the department to check this closely, and whenever a light is not being used to advantage, turn it off. Proper switches, of course, must be installed to make this possible.

Good illumination will greatly speed up the work. It is an asset to good workmanship. Do not install lights without reflectors. Both the bulb and shade must be kept free from dirt and grease. Dust covering a lamp will decrease the intensity from 10 per cent upwards. It is often a neglected duty.

#### Proper Lighting Arrangement.

The sizes of bulbs should be restricted, and low wattage bulbs used wherever possible. A careful survey and re-arrange-

ment of lights has been known to decrease the power consumption by 20 per cent, and vastly improve the luminosity in the department. Modern lighting when properly installed will aid production, save power and make employees more efficient.

Look over the killing and cutting floors. It is not always necessary to put in more lights or bulbs of higher wattage to obtain a greater light intensity. Possibly a re-arrangement of lights will accomplish the same result. Above all things, if you change a light put a reflector on it—and keep them both clean!

#### Use and Abuse of Belting.

Keep posted on the cost of belting. It runs into figures.

Caution against the use of too much dressing. Whenever a belt does not pull dressing is often wasted on it, when it should be used as a lubricant to preserve and soften the belt so that it may be run slack, saving power and leather. In such cases the belt may be too light or narrow for the power required.

Odds and ends of machinery accumulate with great rapidity around the packing house, and it requires continuous cleaning to keep the yards and buildings free.

#### Saving Junk and Wasting Labor.

Scrap all old antiquated machinery. It is not unusual to find sheds stacked roof high with absolute junk, unfit for further use of any kind. It acts as an invitation to spend useless money on it.

Where would Henry Ford be today if he kept all his old antiquated and dilapidated machinery around him, as they do in some of our up-to-date packing establishments?

It is a misfortune. Hard to dispose of, it is equally as difficult to obtain new machines.

How much easier it is to hold \$5,000 worth of labor on the payroll than to buy \$2,500 worth of labor-saving machinery to do the same work. However, this seems to be a common defect.

#### Check Up Cost of Repairs.

A careful tabulation of repairs on old machinery is enlightening, and a comparison with new installations can be checked up as often as deemed necessary.

The expense of labor on making continuous repairs on certain machines often runs to extremes. In such cases the actual cost of upkeep becomes top heavy. Replacements with new up-to-date machines should be made if economy is to be pursued.

Leaky floors result in product being condemned by the government. Patching can be resorted to only to a certain point past which it becomes necessary to renew the floor.

Fortunately we are progressing toward sanitary concrete buildings and trouble from expensive replacements is being eliminated. Benefits accruing from this type of building are a reduction in the fire hazard, together with a lowering of insurance rates, better sanitation and its corresponding effect on the health of employees.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of proper temperatures at all times in the coolers. Poor refrigeration

(Continued on page 29.)



## Fun and Sport at Packers' Meeting

### Treats for the Ladies and Golf and Banquets for Men are Among Attractions of the Convention



Plans for the packers' convention at Chicago on October 20-23 are rapidly nearing completion. It will be the biggest meeting in the history of the industry.

Departmental sessions begin on Friday, October 17, and continue through Saturday, with a dinner on Saturday evening for those attending.

On Sunday there will be a promenade concert and "get-acquainted" gathering at the Hotel Drake, convention headquarters, on Lake Shore Drive.

On Monday morning the convention sessions begin, and continue through Wednesday with a wealth of practical discussion and a list of distinguished speakers. When the names of the latter are published this fact will be immediately evident.

On Monday evening comes the big "ladies' night" festivity at Rainbo Gardens. Tuesday is "open night" for a variety of amusements. The big annual banquet comes on Wednesday evening at the Drake, with a ladies' party also. There is also a special ladies' program covering the entire convention period.

The golf tournament is on Thursday at the delightful Calumet Country Club, and entry blanks were sent out this week. The Herrick cup is offered for best net score, and THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER cup for best gross score. The Herrick cup must be won three times; the tournament winner takes the other cup home with him.

There will also be a tennis tournament for a trophy offered by Oscar G. Mayer, so that plenty of sport is promised.

#### The Entertainment Features.

The four committees which have been working for the last few weeks on the entertainment features for both the ladies and the men have practically completed all necessary preliminary arrangements. The result is that a program of many unusual attractions is in store for those who attend the convention.

After having quietly surveyed all of Chicago's many possibilities in the way of a real evening's entertainment, the Committee in Charge of the Monday Evening Program has announced, through John T. Agar, the chairman, that a dinner dance will be held at the Rainbo Gardens, which are located on the near north side of the city.

The revues which are one of the principal attractions at the famous amusement place have spread the fame of the Rainbo Gardens far beyond Chicago. The revue will be altered on this evening to give it a packinghouse twist, and the manager of the gardens has promised a show that will delight every lady and tickle every man present.

#### Rainbo Garden Party.

Packers from out of town will attend this event as guests of the Institute, while those from Chicago will come as their own guests, but they are sufficiently familiar with the Rainbo's charms to make light of the reasonable rate which the committee has secured for them.

Meanwhile, Mrs. and Mrs. A. D. White have been busy on the plans for their committee, the Committee on Ladies Entertainment. An evening of pleasure which will rival closely the Rainbo party will take place for the ladies while the men are at the annual convention banquet, which is to be held at the Drake Hotel on Wednesday evening.

No final choice has been made on the

exact nature of this ladies' event, but there are close observers who insist that Mr. and Mrs. White have been talking on the side with theater managers. There will be a number of excellent productions showing in Chicago at that time. The real truth, however, will be announced officially before long.

Then, while the men are sitting in on the special convention luncheon Tuesday noon, the ladies will drive north along the lake to the Edgewater Beach Hotel, another of Chicago's show places. Following WEBH, to learn what makes the wheels go 'round. Then will come the boulevard tour which will take in as much of Chicago beauty and splendor as can be seen in one afternoon.

#### Golf and Tennis Tournaments.

Thursday afternoon the golf tournament and the tennis tournament, which will be handled by the committee of which W. W. Shoemaker is chairman, will be

held. A bulletin asking for handicap figures and other necessary information has been forwarded to member companies for the attention of all good golf players, and all whose handicaps make them good.

The beautiful Calumet Country Club has been chosen for the scene of this great sporting event, and there will be room for everyone, both in the clubhouse and on the fairways, not to mention in the rough.

A similar bulletin probably will be issued shortly for tennis players. Oscar G. Mayer has offered a trophy for the clay-court event, Charles E. Herrick, President of the Institute, and THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER are offering similar rewards for the champion of the links. Other suitable prizes also will be awarded.

#### The Annual Banquet.

The details of the annual banquet are not yet ready, but John A. Hawkinson, Chairman of the Banquet Committee, is expected to announce them soon.

The annual banquet always has been one of the long-remembered features of Institute conventions, and this year will prove no exception. All that can be said is that the speaker of the evening will be a man whose words you will not care to miss and that there undoubtedly will be a humorist whose quips will linger for days.

#### Speakers on Trade Topics.

Several of the speakers on the program for Operations Day, which will be held Tuesday, have been announced by the Committee on Program. E. N. Wentworth will discuss "Forecast of Future Market Conditions." "The Sales Outlook in Holland" will be the subject of a talk by Charles C. Pearson. H. C. Gardner will talk on "Helpful Hints on Modern Methods of Conserving Power and Refrigeration."

Equally well-informed men are being secured to discuss the remaining topics of the program. H. M. Shulman will discuss "Up-to-date Methods of Reclaiming Commercial Products from Waste Water," and E. J. Madden will explain "The Efficient Handling of Hides from Take-off to Delivery."

#### Conference on Education.

At the Public Conference on Education and Industry on Wednesday, the committee in charge has indicated that some of the most prominent men in this country and elsewhere will speak on topics of timely importance. The complete details have been promised provisionally for the next issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

As the date of the convention draws near, the Committee on Attendance is again emphasizing the desirability of making room reservations by October 7. It has been pointed out that certain advan-

(Continued on page 46.)



THE HERRICK GOLF CUP.

## Wilson & Co. Wins Court Victory

### Head Says Company Is Solvent and Making Profits

Wilson & Co. scored a victory on Tuesday when Federal Judge William Runyon, at Newark, New Jersey, vacated the New Jersey state receivership of the Company and upheld the company's request for a friendly federal receivership.

On August 3 last, on the complaint of Dr. Maurice I. Klein, of Trenton, N. J., who professed owning 25 shares of the company's stock, Vice Chancellor Backes, of Trenton, New Jersey, without notice to Wilson & Co., appointed Edward Maxson, State Banking Commissioner, receiver for the company.

A few days later, the company, in order to protect all of its security holders creditors, and stockholders, voluntarily agreed to a friendly federal receivership, and the following receivers were appointed: Thomas E. Wilson, president of the company; Julius M. Mayer, former federal judge; and attorney Robert M. Morrell, for the state of New York; and Thomas E. Wilson, Julius H. Mayer, and Brig. Gen. Abel Davis, for the Northern District of Illinois.

#### Action Was Uncalled For.

Shortly thereafter the company asked that the state receivership be transferred to the federal courts of New Jersey, whereupon another action was brought by Dr. Maurice I. Klein, in which Wilson & Co. were asked to show cause why the receivership should be transferred.

In handing down this decision, deciding both motions in favor of the company—vacating the state receivership, and upholding the company's request for the friendly federal receivership—the court virtually indicated that the receivership proceedings in the New Jersey court were uncalled for, and that the appointment of "friendly receivers" in the New York federal courts asked by the company was a means of protecting the interests of security holders, creditors, and stockholders.

The action places the entire management of the company's properties in the hands of friendly federal receivers.

#### Showing of Company's Profits.

Data on Wilson & Co.'s business and the progress of the reorganization plans were made public simultaneously with the announcement of the court's decision. These were contained in the affidavits of Frank O. Wetmore, president of the First National Bank, Chicago, and chairman of the Bankers Committee; and Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co.

Figures for the year 1924, to date, according to Mr. Wilson, are not yet fully available, "but it is estimated on the basis of reports received up to this time that the company, with its subsidiary and affiliated companies, will have made profit sufficient to cover its regular charges for interest and depreciation, and that on this basis the operations for the remaining months of the year would have enabled it to show a fair amount of net profits on the year."

Mr. Wilson declared that the announcement of the appointment of the New Jersey receiver had the immediate effect of aggravating the difficulties of the company's financial situation, endangering its property and assets, and imperiling its ability to continue business in regular course. "The federal receivership," he said, "therefore became imperative in order to protect the interests of all concerned against further loss resulting from the utterly unwarranted and unjustified action of the complainant."

#### Says Company is Solvent.

He adds that Wilson & Co. is solvent and has property and assets which at a fair valuation exceed the amount of its liabilities. "At the time the bill of complaint was filed," his affidavit reads, "its business was being conducted at a profit and to the interest of its creditors and stockholders and with safety to the public

and to the advantage of its creditors and stockholders."

The affidavits devote considerable space to the disproving of various assertions made by Dr. Klein in his original bill, particularly pointing out that interest payments were made which he had claimed were defaulted, and saying that as far as is known he is not even a stockholder in the company. "The effect is," Mr. Wilson's statement points out, "to make a complete misrepresentation to the court of the defendant's position."

#### What Bank President Says.

In his affidavit Chairman Wetmore, of the bankers' committee, explains the situation when he says:

"I am the president of the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, and the chairman of the Bankers Committee of Wilson & Co., Inc., a corporation of the state of New York, which said Committee is referred to in the affidavit of even date herewith executed by Thomas E. Wilson, the president of said Company, and to be submitted in the above entitled suit.

"By reason of my position as the chairman of such Bankers Committee I have had an opportunity to become and am thoroughly familiar with the financial standing of the said company, its assets liabilities and business. I have read the aforesaid affidavit of Thomas E. Wilson and verily believe all of the matters and things therein stated to be true.

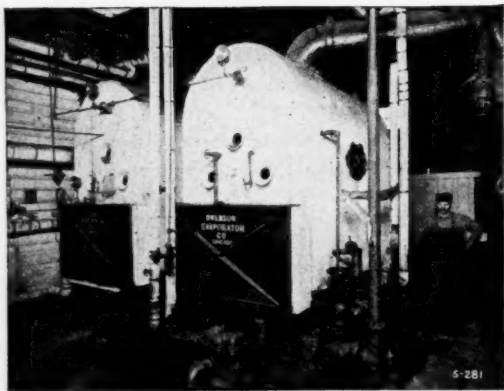
"On April 16, 1924, a conference of the representatives of banks and others holding over one-half of the outstanding bank indebtedness and commercial paper of said Wilson & Co., Inc., was held in the city of New York. It was the unanimous vote of this confidence that it would be in the interests of the company and of its creditors that all those holding the company's papers should agree to extend their paper as it matured until October 15, 1924, and at such conference said Bankers' Committee was appointed.

"Said committee, in co-operation with the defendant and its officers, had on August 23, 1924, procured the formal extension to October 15, 1924, of over \$29,000,000 principal amount out of about \$30,400,000 outstanding bank indebtedness and commercial paper of the company and of its subsidiary and affiliated companies, and had succeeded in administering the extension plan so that none of the holders of

(Continued on page 47.)

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Chicago; G. F. Swift, Jr., Swift & Company, Chicago;  
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## AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

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nati, O.; H. C. Gardner, Gardner & Lindberg, Chi-  
cago; Walter J. Richter, W. J. Richter & Co.,  
Chicago.

## Don't Fear to "Sell Right"

A deliberate plan of co-operation in sell-  
ing meat and meat products would prob-  
ably be objected to by the meat industry  
as destroying competition. In addition, it  
might be pointed to by demagogues as  
"wicked collusion."

But in spite of all this, co-operation is  
necessary and is unavoidable, whether the  
individual companies in the industry will  
it or not. It grows out of the following  
of right, sound and just principles in sell-  
ing.

Each firm that "sells right" is co-operat-  
ing with every other firm by following the  
same principles, and there cannot be a sug-  
gestion of collusion. It might be called in-  
stead a "fraternity of right practices."

Into this fraternity need to be brought  
firms and individuals within firms who are  
not following these principles. Every day  
there are instances of violation of the "sell  
right" code, and the whole industry suffers,  
either directly or indirectly.

If individual packers were faced with the  
inquiry whether or not they are following  
right principles in their selling practices,  
they would all be certain that they are  
all right.

On the other hand, if they analyzed their  
practices, many might find that they were  
way out of line, and that their mistakes  
not only were costing them money, but  
were lowering the standards of selling for  
everyone operating in the same territory.

Firms having their tonnage on a sound  
foundation of quality and service, and ad-  
hering strictly to right principles in selling,  
are doing their share to increase business,  
and to instill high standards in the meat  
industry. More power to them. Every-  
body must come to it sooner or later—or  
sink the ship!

## Consumer Demand for Beef

The market for Western grass cattle this  
year has again accentuated the fact that  
grass beef is not popular with the con-  
suming public. The public wants that  
something in beef flavor and tenderness  
produced only by lot feeding, and if this  
is not available the discriminating taste  
turns to pork, lamb, poultry, or some  
meat substitute.

Grass beef, therefore, is passed up, and  
the result is immediately reflected in live  
cattle prices. It is a well-known fact that  
packer salesmen located in the centers of  
population have long rebelled at being  
forced to sell grass beef and try to get the  
money out of it.

This year grass cattle have placed a  
particularly heavy burden on the packers,  
as there has been less feeder competition  
and so many cattle that would ordinarily

have spent from 60 days to six months  
in the feed-lot have gone to the shambles  
instead. This condition is due to uncer-  
tainty regarding the corn crop and an ap-  
parent lack of foresight on the part of  
feeders as to the best utilization of soft  
corn and other types of cattle feed.

Still another factor that has increased  
the marketings of grass cattle this year is  
the continued forced liquidation in many  
range states. Kansas City, always a large  
market for grass cattle, set a new world's  
record this month when nearly 64,000 head  
of cattle were received in one day. A  
disturbing feature of these record receipts  
was the fact that something more than 20  
per cent of the runs consisted of calves.

Indications are that consumer demand is  
slowly but surely shaping producer policy,  
and economic factors are helping.

It is coming more and more to be re-  
alized that the great Western ranges are  
the breeding grounds of the cattle indus-  
try, and that the corn belt feed lot must  
form the gateway through which cattle  
pass to the packinghouse.

Only in this way can beef retain its  
rightful place in the daily menu of the  
American public.

## Thoughtfulness

The daily business routine offers a very  
fruitful field for the exercise of thoughtfulness.  
Everyone has certain rights which  
should be respected, whether he be the fel-  
low-worker or the competitor. The old  
adage of the "survival of the fittest" is all  
right, if that survival is attained by fair  
means and a thoughtful attitude toward  
the other fellow.

An analysis of all sound business prin-  
ciples would doubtless show that thought-  
fulness has had an important part in their  
formulation.

Violation of confidence, using confiden-  
tial communications to further one's own  
ends, underhand transactions, a "shading"  
of the truth—all represent thoughtlessness  
in the extreme and are close to unfair  
dealing and dishonesty.

On the other hand, the exercising of  
thoughtfulness breeds confidence, good  
will, good business and a great deal of per-  
sonal gratification.

Try it, and see the reaction. If some-  
one writes you a letter asking information  
or a favor, answer it the same day or the  
next day after receiving it. Try thought-  
fulness in your dealing with business asso-  
ciates and employees.

To the man who has not exercised  
thoughtfulness in his daily business routine  
there will come a great awakening when  
he finally puts this valuable ally to work  
for him.



# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

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## High Grade Pork Sausage

The season for fresh pork sausage is approaching, and the trade is getting ready to meet the demand for this cold-weather product. This is one sausage product where quality in materials and care in manufacturing is vitally important to get the desired results. A sausage maker in Michigan writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly give me a formula for making high-grade pork sausage, with and without sage.

We have a lot of people in this section who want their sausage without sage; and some would like to make both kinds.

All the goods we put out belong to the "quality" class, and we would like our sausage to be in line with our other products.

In making a fancy high-grade sausage strict attention should be paid to the selection of the fresh pork trimmings.

Use nothing but strictly fresh trimmings—from the same day's cutting, if possible—so that the finished product will be uniform in flavor and eating quality at all times. If you do not kill, buy your trimmings as fresh as possible.

### Selecting the Materials.

It is recommended that 100% back fat trimmings, produced from young corn-fed quality hogs, be used. Carefully retrim each barrel when received, removing all gristle, bone and hair. When retrimmed the trimmings should run 65% lean and 35% fat.

Follow these percentages closely, as this is an important feature, for the reason if trimmings run too lean the product will be dry in taste, and will not produce that particularly appetizing flavor that a high-grade product should carry at all times.

On the other hand, if the trimmings run too fat, the product will fry away and render too much grease in the skillet, and the sausage will have a shrivelled appearance when served—all of which naturally breeds complaints from customers.

### Quality Makes Reputation.

When the season opens, always come out with the very best quality you can produce. When once established on a quality basis, you will find price a secondary consideration.

However, if you neglect that very essential feature of quality, the trade will very quickly discriminate against your products, and you will be like many other concerns—trailing along with an article that is hard to sell at any price!

If you neglect the slightest detail in connection with the manufacture of this product, you will soon be playing second fiddle instead of being a leader. Ole Bull once said that if he failed to practice on his violin for one hour, he knew it; but if he failed to practice for two hours the whole audience knew it!

This also holds true in making breakfast sausage. If you slight the product your entire trade will know it. Even though you take the necessary steps to correct the existing evil, you will find the trade

skeptical and unwilling to give your product another trial.

### Formula for Seasoning.

In regard to seasoning, the following spice formula for each 100 pounds of fresh meat is suggested:

- 2 lbs. 4 oz. salt
- 6 oz. ground white pepper
- 4 oz. granulated sugar
- ½ oz. ground mace
- ½ oz. ground ginger
- 1 oz. saltpetre or nitrate of soda
- 2 oz. sage (new crop only)

If product is desired without sage, simply omit this last item.

Pay particular attention to the use of spices, using the best quality, and arrange for a thorough mixing of each batch, adding the spice with the meat in the mixing machine, and mix long enough to insure an even distribution of the spice through the meat.

If the mixture is stuffed in casings, the sheep casings are preferable, and they should be stuffed to full capacity and evenly linked.

Then put in a cooler temperature of 34 to 36 degrees (must be dry) and chill for about 2 hours, or until the outside casings are thoroughly dry. The product is then in a saleable condition, and should be sold at the earliest possible moment.

Do not make a practice of selling product beyond the age limit. This product should be disposed of within 24 hours, as it is highly perishable. The trade should always be given the benefit of strictly fresh sausage.

### GOAT MEAT NOW "CHEVON."

Goat meat will hereafter be marketed under the more euphonious name of "chevon." This name was selected by the goat-raising interests of the Southwest, and was recently approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The word "chevon" was created by combining parts of two French words: "chevre," meaning goat, and "mouton," meaning mutton. In other words, "chevon" means goat mutton.

## Mould in Sausage

Do you have trouble with the color of your sausage?

Does it show green rings or gray spots?

Mould IN sausage is caused by poor materials or careless handling. Mould ON sausage is a surface condition and can be prevented by proper handling.

Write to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, for directions for preventing mould in sausage. Send a 2-cent stamp for the reprint on "Discoloration in Sausage."

## Tankage Drying Troubles

A packer in the West writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are having considerable trouble in our tankage dryers on account of having the tankage ball up into hard balls and coming out in a burnt condition.

We formerly used a formula with a certain amount of blood to bring up the protein, and with such a formula our tankage would readily go through a screen. However, we are quite sure that a great many packers use very little blood in their tankage, and we would like to inquire what method they use in loading their dryers in order to keep the stick from rolling up into balls and drying in hard chunks.

At present we are putting in about 2500 lbs. of wet tankage and 2000 lbs. of stock at 25 deg. Beaume to make a charge. The stick is being added when the tankage is first put in, so as to get it well mixed in with the wet tankage.

We thought perhaps if only a portion of the stick was put in at a time, and as that portion became reasonably dried, we might get away from this balling effect. However, our experience has not been satisfactory.

The inquirer should have given his entire procedure, especially as regards the pressing of tankage.

If he did actually, as he says, drop wet tankage into the dryer, and if he means by wet tankage, tankage that has not been pressed, this may explain his trouble at once. In that case he should dry out his tankage for some time before adding any stick, and the stick should be slowly added in batches.

Another thing that may affect his operations is the amount of grease which is left in the tankage, and this is reflected in his skimming operations on his slush tank, tank water vat, and in his pressing operations.

The tankage should be very carefully heated up and skimmed in the slush tank, allowing plenty of opportunity to settle; and separation of the grease should be effected by poking down into the body of the tankage with a wooden pole or fork. The tank water should be heated up to 175 or 180 degrees, and allowed to settle, and should then be skimmed carefully.

If the amount of stick at 25 deg. Beaume indicated is added to the amount of tankage indicated, that tankage should be pressed to get rid of the bulk of the moisture, and should not be greasy. The stick should be added to the charge at intervals, allowing the previous charge to evaporate, and this will keep it from "balling up."

## Neck Bone Yield in Lard

A packer in Iowa writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have been making some tests on the yield of neck bones in lard, and would appreciate some information as to what yield different packers get on neck bones to the lard tank, giving if possible the tankage yield and the cost of the rendering, so that we can compare the tank value with the price of neck bones sold on the market.

According to the experience of various packers, large and small, the yield on neck bones in the lard tank runs from 10 to 11%, with a cost of 40c per hundredweight, based on raw weight in putting through steam lard.

## Wastes in Plant Operation

(Continued from page 24.)

leads to no end of trouble, with loss of product.

### Cost of Poor Refrigeration.

Lack of attention in properly spacing and spreading of product so that good air circulation is hindered will have the same disastrous effect. Excess quantity of snow on the refrigerating coils, poorly insulated rooms, badly fitting and worn doors, doors left open for extended periods of time, all serve the same master, poor results with increased cost burdens.

Proper humidity is also coming to play a more important part in storage. A large number of products keep better in a certain specified humidity as well as temperature. These factors are conducive to a clean, sweet cooler.

### Value of Plenty of Paint.

Painting inside and out must not be neglected. The slogan of, "Save the surface and you save all," applies equally well to the packing house. It is far cheaper than replacements.

Such items as window sash are too often neglected. Paint is cheaper than sash, and it does not take a sash long to rot when it is constantly subjected to the action of steam and water.

### Use and Regulation of Gas.

There are many uses for gas. It is a handy and convenient fuel. Its equipment requires care.

Burners should be inspected from time to time, cleaned and adjusted so that they are mixing with the proper amount of air. There is a point where the hottest flame is obtained, and the burners should be set there.

It is interesting to note Wyer's investigation at Ohio State University, which gives an idea of the amount of gas wasted. Fifteen per cent was lost in house piping and fixtures; 68 per cent due to wasteful combustion conditions, in using gas at high pressures; burning gas after cooking or smoking has been finished and lighting beforehand; not turning gas down after proper heat has been obtained; useless radiation, etc. Only 17 per cent of the gas was actually utilized.

### Fire Protection Is Vital.

Fires are of common occurrence, and yet the money spent on proper apparatus for protection of buildings and life is often meager indeed. For any part of the plant equipment this is important, and only a rigorous inspection system will keep it in A-No. 1 shape.

It must be ready for use at all times, day in and day out. There should be no question as to the familiarity with it of the employees who constitute the fire department.

Distinctly mark the apparatus, label the valves, and tag indicator posts. Chemical extinguishers must be emptied and recharged at stated intervals.

There is a way here to obtain direct return for the invested capital, for you should not be content to maintain existing rates of insurance. Working in close harmony with insurance underwriters and carrying out their recommendations with regularity results in lower insurance rates.

### Break Downs and Shut Downs.

Perhaps one of the biggest losses, and one that mounts with tremendous rapidity, is that due to the breakdown of fundamental machinery. Any mechanical operation in the chain of killing, dressing, etc., will hold up an entire gang.

Competent inspection of these machines will avail much. But this must be followed up with proper overhauling.

Such machines are difficult to obtain. Great diligence is necessary at all times. Makeshift attempts at repairing should be condemned. There is too much depending on them. Certain chances necessarily are taken, but strive to eliminate these wherever possible.

Continuous operation is of more assistance to the plant superintendent than any one thing. It not only applies to the killing floor machinery, but to all of the mechanical equipment in the plant, from the killing floors to the power house.

Continuous operation to a large degree spells the success of the mechanical department. When things are going smoothly they are running at their maximum efficiency. Orders are handled with dispatch; harmony is being preserved.

### Value of Mechanical Department.

There is a wide gap between the mechanical department and the executive offices. The executives are largely in the dark about the mechanical end. Because the department is one of the smaller items in terms of cost, as related to the finished product, they take little interest.

But because they do is no reason why those in the mechanical end should reflect this attitude. Here is where they can make their department take on a different complexion in the organization. Herein lies its value.

Do not hesitate to show up where the plant is lacking, so long as the changes suggested will save money for the firm. With established figures on actual cost,

better economies can be made. It is the heart of the plant.

The mechanical department cannot be dispensed with. Then why not make it a department to be looked up to, and not one to be looked down on. Much of the feeling about its economical operation is due to lack of knowledge of its possibilities.

## Care of Motor Trucks

By F. A. Whitten, Chief Engineer,  
General Motors Truck Company.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fifth of a series of seven articles on the care, operation, etc., of motor trucks. It takes up the question of lubrication, and allied subjects.]

The proper use of the clutch in the operation of a motor truck will assure against breakage or overstrain in rear axle gears. The operator who allows his clutch to drop back to instant contact may strip his rear axle gears. The same accident may occur in "coasting," which, as has been previously noted, is equally dangerous to the transmission.

**Lubrication Very Important.**—Lubrication again is an important factor. "Oil is cheaper than machinery" is an old adage which applies to every part of the truck. The use of a heavy fluid oil or a selected non-fluid oil is recommended. The term "600 W" is usually understood to mean a rear axle oil and any garage man will most likely know exactly what to give you if you ask for it, in case a specified brand is not being used.

Oil should not be allowed to work out into the brake bands. Such a condition may cause your brakes to become useless at just the time you need them most. Gaskets, or whatever contrivances are used to prevent this flow of oil to the brake bands, should be renewed by the repair man.

**Rear Axle Gears.**—Rear axle gears do not need frequent adjustment. However, after the truck has been in use for a long period, a noisy axle may develop, due to the gears getting out of pitch line or to bearing wear.

Adjustment should then be made to eliminate noise and wear incident to this condition. This is particularly necessary in motor busses where the minimum of operating noise is desirable.

This discussion of adjustments refers to bevel and worm gear type of axles which are in most common use.

**Chain Drive Trucks.**—Chain drive trucks require more frequent adjustment. The chains should be adjusted often enough to avoid "whipping" and lost power due to excessive slack, and to avoid breakage.

Care should be taken to get this adjustment even on both chains or a noisy roaring chain will result with uneven pulling and excessive wear.

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**Do all your hog greaseproducts go into an  
ALL-HOG WHITE GREASE?**

If not, why not? Other packers are doing it, why not you?

Guts not properly hashed cannot be properly washed. The result is a poor grade of white grease, off in color, high in free fatty acids, and low in selling price.

**Get a Gut Hasher that will do the work!**

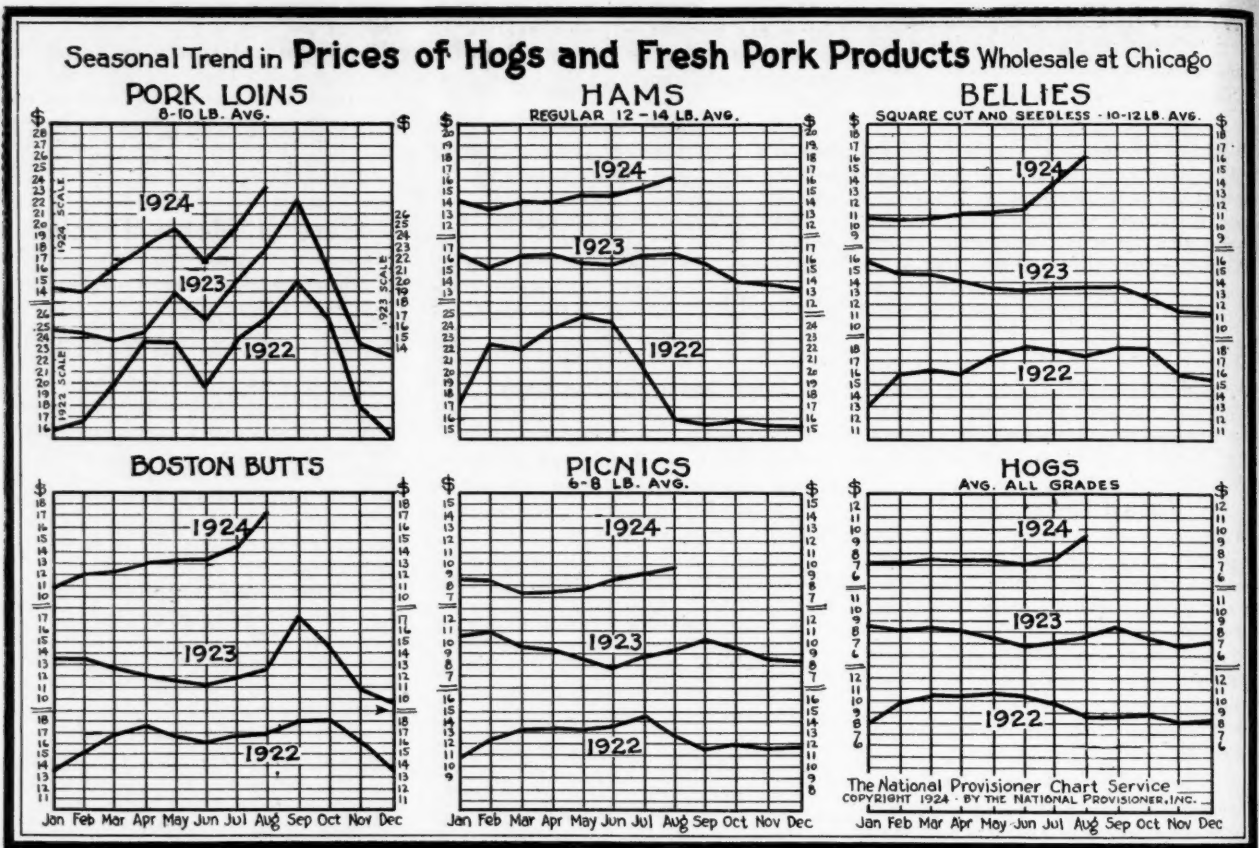
The secret is there. That is where your poor product and money loss comes from. If you don't believe it, write for information to

**THE HILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

Monadnock Building,

Chicago, Ill.





The above chart in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER MARKET SERVICE series shows prices of fresh pork products for each month of 1924 to September 1st, compared to prices in the three years preceding.

A more or less sharp upward trend in prices of fresh pork products as well as of live hogs, took place during July and August.

The upward trend of product prices is marked because these have dragged along at a low level for a considerable period, and are still much out of line with hoof prices.

Hams and picnics have shown the least increase and loins, Boston butts and bellies the greatest.

The price of loins and butts is generally inversely proportional to receipts of live hogs. As receipts decline supply is curtailed and prices consequently rise.

The ham market has been a rather discouraging spot in the fresh meat trade, and picnics have been none too active. Only twice during the month of August did the average price of hogs at Chicago fall below \$9.00, but green hams have not shown a relative increase. Picnics are in much the same position.

Unless turn-over with some margin of profit is quick, or product prices increase, hogs bought at present price levels are a good deal of a speculation.

#### MEATS AND FATS EXPORTS.

Domestic exports of meats and fats from the United States, for the month of August, 1924, with comparisons, are reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce as follows:

	—Month of August—	
	1924.	1923.
Total meats & meat prod., lbs.	64,073,943	85,433,856
	\$ 8,573,340	\$ 12,044,968
Total animal oils & fats, lbs.	99,793,775	111,949,803
	\$ 12,888,767	\$ 12,626,573
Beef, fresh .....	170,847	358,322
	\$ 20,821	\$ 50,837
Beef, pickled, etc. ....	2,204,489	1,550,933
	\$ 227,252	\$ 147,927
Pork, fresh .....	1,952,186	4,183,316
	\$ 271,810	\$ 546,773
Wiltshire sides* .....	1,105,808	.....
	\$ 175,637	.....
Cumberland sides** ..	2,340,903	.....
	\$ 363,727	.....
Hams & shoulders .....	24,771,562	36,190,021
	\$ 4,010,324	\$ 5,841,167
Bacon .....	24,148,591	33,063,585
	\$ 3,242,197	\$ 4,079,768
Pickled pork .....	2,863,841	4,310,722
	\$ 339,236	\$ 452,015
Olco oil .....	8,639,053	10,974,807
	\$ 1,185,677	\$ 1,195,919
Lard .....	75,936,954	83,758,093
	\$ 10,096,708	\$ 9,917,678
Neutral lard .....	1,799,791	1,324,267
	\$ 270,911	\$ 167,692
Lard comp. animal fats, lbs.	503,076	622,975
	\$ 79,001	\$ 78,267
Margarine, animal fats, lbs.	74,441	288,831
	\$ 11,392	\$ 47,672
Cottonseed oil .....	1,448,886	1,709,315
	\$ 170,284	\$ 179,094
Lard comp., veg. fats....	449,836	461,642
	\$ 75,904	\$ 65,345

8 months ended August  
1924. 1923.

Total meats & meat prod., lbs.	501,277,653	659,832,912
Total animal oils & fats, lbs.	79,903,712	96,785,987
Beef, fresh .....	879,036,291	879,473,287
Beef, pickled, etc. ....	\$107,160,119	104,594,494
Pork, fresh .....	1,626,432	2,424,236
Pork, pickled, etc. ....	\$ 297,182	376,381
Wiltshire sides* .....	13,795,557	14,712,961
Cumberland sides** ..	\$ 1,401,496	1,535,105
Hams & shoulders .....	21,574,085	31,053,824
Bacon .....	\$ 2,866,432	4,502,771
Pickled pork .....	14,596,462	.....
Oil .....	\$ 1,870,432	.....
Lard .....	19,807,020	.....
Neutral lard .....	\$ 2,614,822	.....
Lard compounds .....	230,491,990	252,638,592
Margarine, animal fats..	\$ 33,705,745	40,105,037
Cottonseed oil .....	215,383,826	278,789,604
Lard comp. veg. fats....	\$ 20,037,870	26,865,149
.....	\$ 2,300,296	3,150,586
.....	64,148,047	69,434,123
.....	\$ 8,201,485	8,249,653
.....	691,549,644	702,544,203
.....	\$ 86,750,555	85,445,890
.....	19,594,449	17,394,344
.....	\$ 2,595,818	2,211,367
.....	4,348,501	5,175,190
.....	\$ 382,145	890,216
.....	506,144	1,449,966
.....	\$ 87,770	239,771
.....	21,549,646	31,853,395
.....	\$ 2,210,199	3,420,081
.....	4,947,423	7,198,217
.....	\$ 683,799	984,730

\*Included in "Hams and shoulders" prior to January 1, 1924.

\*\*Included in "Bacon" prior to January 1, 1924.

#### JULY MEAT CONSUMPTION.

The consumption of federally inspected meat during July, 1924, amounted to 1,132,000,000 lbs., being 80,000,000 lbs. more than in June and 97,000,000 lbs. more than was consumed in July a year ago.

The average per capita consumption of all meats was 10.1 lbs., of which 4 lbs. was beef and veal, 5.8 lbs. pork, and .3 lb. lamb and mutton.

The per capita consumption of pork increased  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. over that of a year ago and .2 lb. more than in the previous month. Beef consumption increased .2 lb. over July, 1923, but  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. over June, 1924. The increase in consumption of mutton and lamb was fractional.

#### RECORD CATTLE RECEIPTS.

What is said to be a new world's record of cattle receipts was established at Kansas City on September 8. On this day 63,709 head, including 14,318 calves, arrived.

The previous record day was August 27, 1923, at the same market, when arrivals totalled 60,206 head.



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Prices Steady—Trade Quiet—Hogs Steady—Movement Liberal.

The past week has brought but little change in the provision market. Prices have gained a little from the recent low level, and there has been some rally in hogs. The demand for product seems to be fairly well maintained.

Shipments from packing centers are on a good scale, which is preventing any burdensome accumulations. The actual movement is keeping up comparatively well in volume in view of the prevailing prices and the difficulties in the export movement.

### Product Shipments Heavier.

Shipments of products from Chicago were in excess of last year on meats, but a little under last year on lard, while fresh meat shipments amounted to 43,000,000 lbs. or 15,000,000 lbs. more than a year ago. The outward movement from the seaboard is running a little under last year on lard. The total last week was 13,183,000 lbs. against 14,701,000 lbs. last year.

The meat shipments show a sharp falling off, amounting to 10,200,000 lbs. against 20,300,000 lbs. last year. The Government comparative statement of the export movement for the month of August and for eight months showed a decrease in both meats and lard. Hams decreased 12,000,000 lbs., bacon, 9,000,000 lbs., and lard, 8,000,000 lbs.

Since January 1, the decrease has been rather sharp in meats, but the decrease in lard has been comparatively moderate. In the eight months movement the reduction in the lard shipments has been only 11,000,000 lbs.

The comparative movement for the month of August and for the eight months is printed on another page.

### Hog Movement Still Heavy.

The hog movement for the week showed an increase of 55,000 over last year, but there was a sharp falling off in cattle and sheep. Notwithstanding the larger receipts of hogs, the average price was well maintained, and after a little decline, values showed some recovery, and are holding very close to the high price of the movement. The weight of the hogs moving is about the same as last year, but a little under two years ago.

The question of the movement of hogs and the weight of hogs is a most important factor in the situation. The average weights are holding fairly well. For the first part of September the average weights at Chicago were 3 lbs. less than last year; St. Louis, 3 lbs. more; Fort Worth, 19 lbs. more; Kansas City, 4 lbs. more; Omaha, 5 lbs. less and St. Paul, 1 lb. less. For the same period the average weight of stockers and feeders steers at Chicago was 824 lbs. against 835 lbs. a year ago.

The total movement of livestock at sixty-five markets for the month of August showed receipts of hogs of 3,196,000 against 3,714,000 last year, and local slaughter 2,017,000 against 2,282,000 a year ago.

### Livestock Figures Compared.

The comparative movement of all live-

stock for August with the local slaughter and for the eight months follows:

AUGUST RECEIPTS—			
	1923.	1924.	
Cattle .....	2,214,000	1,934,000	
Hogs .....	3,714,000	3,196,000	
Sheep .....	1,800,000	2,005,000	
AUGUST SLAUGHTER—			
Cattle .....	1,108,000	1,002,000	
Hogs .....	2,282,000	2,017,000	
Sheep .....	903,000	978,000	
EIGHT MONTHS SLAUGHTER—			
Cattle .....	8,428,000	8,573,000	
Hogs .....	23,191,000	23,237,000	
Sheep .....	6,783,000	6,654,000	

The hog movement for the month of August was the highest on record for the month, with the exception of last year, and the total receipts of 36,700,000 for the month exceeded last year's record movement of 35,666,000, making a high record for the period. The slaughter for the eight months this year also makes a new high record, the nearest being last year's total.

An interesting statement was made by Armour and Company regarding the hog situation and the hog movement, to the effect that the high price of corn will not be likely to cause any additional financial hardships on hog raisers, owing to the fact that they will sell their hogs earlier in the season than ordinary, and thus es-

cape having to pay the high price for corn, or lose the profit they would have made by selling corn at the current price, if they had no hogs.

With corn ruling at over \$1 a bushel and hogs averaging around 9½c, there is some loss in the apparent cost of hogs and corn. The fact that hogs are keeping up so well while corn has been breaking is a helpful factor for the hog raiser.

### July Inspected Slaughter.

The Government analytical statement of the livestock slaughter and distribution for the month of July and seven months this year, gives the usual interesting comparison. Inspected slaughter of cattle for the month was 764,104 head against 724,896 last year, with an average dressed weight of 516.18 lbs. against 508.67 lbs. last year.

The total slaughter for seven months has been 5,042,873 against 4,977,529 last year, with the average dressed weight 520.48 lbs. against 528.76 lbs. last year. This loss of 8½ lbs. would mean a loss in round totals in the same number of cattle compared with last year of a little over 40,000,000 lbs. The total product this year reflected this with the outturn 2,600,000,000 lbs. against 2,611,000,000 lbs. last year.

In hogs the slaughter for the month was 4,113,814 against 3,983,435 last year and the average dressed weight 178.67 lbs. against 177.13 lbs. last year. The total slaughter for the seven months has been 32,206,083 lbs. against 30,992,931 lbs. last year, and average dressed weight 170.77 lbs. against 175.84 lbs. This loss in average weight is reflected in product totaled 5,467,000,000 lbs. against 5,429,000,000 last year.

**PORK**—The market was moderately active and steady with mess at New York \$29.75@30.00, family at \$30, and short clears \$25@32. At Chicago mess was quoted at \$28.

**LARD**—The market was more or less irregular with domestic trade fair, and foreign demand limited. At New York prime western was quoted at 14.40@14.50c; middle western, 14.25@14.35c; city, 13½@14c; refined to the continent, 15½c; South American, 16c; Brazil kegs, 17c, and compound 12½@12¾c. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at .15 over Sept.; loose lard .10 over Sept. and leaf lard held at 15½c.

**BEEF**—The market was quiet but was very steady with mess at New York \$17@18, packet \$17@18, family \$20@21.50, extra India mess \$33@35; No. 1 canned corn beef \$2.35—No. 2, six-pound, \$16; pickled tongues \$55@65.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### BRITISH PROVISION MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, England, Sept. 13, 1924.

There is still more bale bacon arriving than this market can cope with, and consequently quotations are down 6/- to 7/- for both Irish and Danish. This is having the effect of reducing prices on American meats of all cuts this last week, although supplies of these are not burdensome.

A little more interest is being taken in hams at the lower figures, but there are ample supplies in cold store, and the demand must improve considerably before there is any chance of better prices.

The demand on lard still remains quiet, although it is now the season when this should be improving. Prices however, are governed by the cables from Chicago, more than the actual supply and demand.

### PORK PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Exports of pork products, from principal ports of the United States, during the week ending Sept. 13, 1924, are reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce as follows:

	Week ending Sept. 20, 1924	Week ending Sept. 13, 1924	Jan. 1, 1924, to Sept. 20, 1924
	thousand pounds.	thousand pounds.	thousand pounds.
Hams and Shoulders, Including Wiltshires.			
Total .....	2,523	2,173	253,025
To Belgium .....	10	...	14,464
Germany .....	...	...	597
Netherlands .....	...	...	1,863
United Kingdom .....	2,197	1,923	205,496
Other Europe .....	25	...	5,266
Canada .....	...	...	8,616
Cuba .....	28	225	12,032
Other countries .....	62	25	4,691

Bacon, Including Cumberlands.			
Total .....	5,090	4,587	251,857
To Belgium .....	23	439	7,223
Germany .....	638	333	34,634
Netherlands .....	393	520	18,166
United Kingdom .....	3,498	2,559	101,544
Other Europe .....	435	663	63,022
Canada .....	33	19	5,196
Cuba .....	...	30	19,575
Other countries .....	100	4	2,497

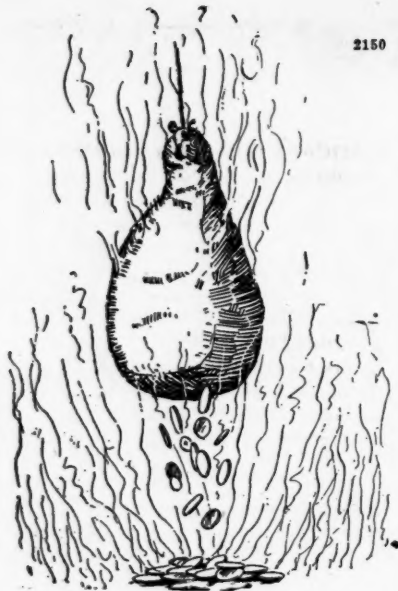
Lard.			
Total .....	12,936	12,024	730,634
To Belgium .....	987	673	24,419
Germany .....	3,231	5,400	242,712
Netherlands .....	1,655	1,431	53,338
United Kingdom .....	2,971	1,436	179,050
Other Europe .....	2,395	1,615	91,458
Canada .....	1,364	955	70,596
Cuba .....	305	338	60,437
Other countries .....	...	...	...

Pickled Pork.			
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Total .....	314	287	21,066
To Belgium .....	...	...	267
Germany .....	...	15	602
Netherlands .....	...	...	182
United Kingdom .....	...	196	3,563
Other Europe .....	53	60	1,702
Canada .....	120	38	4,277
Cuba .....	...	...	2,635
Other countries .....	87	8	7,778

### WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20, 1914.

	Hams and shoulders which exported	Bacon	Lard	Pickled pork
	thousand pounds.	thousand pounds.	thousand pounds.	barrels.
Districts from				
Boston .....	220	156	6	45
Detroit .....	1,013	725	961	56
Port Huron .....	948	561	739	75
Key West .....	224	...	1,177	...
New Orleans .....	27	2	395	53
New York .....	85	3,048	9,658	85

a Revised to August 31, including exports from all ports.



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## Meat Production and Consumption Statistics

Meat and livestock production and consumption statistics for July, 1924, with comparisons, are compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

### CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF AND VEAL

	3-year average <sup>1</sup>	July 1923	1924	3-year average <sup>1</sup>	January-July 1923	1924
Inspected slaughter:						
Cattle	667,076	724,896	704,104	4,597,497	4,977,529	5,042,873
Calves	344,001	378,513	421,292	2,472,043	2,649,591	2,859,995
Carcasses condemned:						
Cattle	3,766	4,149	5,410	32,417	38,084	46,225
Calves	504	582	542	6,896	7,810	8,286
Average live weight:						
Cattle, lbs.	974.13	942.18	940.28	989.01	963.43	967.33
Calves, lbs.	174.29	176.77	181.40	155.06	158.10	163.00
Average dressed weight:						
Cattle, lbs.	580.40	508.67	516.81	542.22	528.76	520.48
Calves, lbs.	90.84	101.58	102.67	89.78	91.97	96.00
Total dressed weight (carcass, not including condemned) <sup>2</sup>	351,072,100	366,622,376	392,100,646	2,472,310,795	2,610,812,723	2,599,644,405
Beef, lbs.	34,321,211	38,390,231	43,198,402	220,086,953	241,359,214	273,707,077
Veal, lbs.						
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh beef, lbs.	47,500,000	34,385,000	37,028,000	73,612,000	94,584,000	92,789,000
Cured beef, lbs.	20,548,000	22,885,000	22,390,000	21,584,000	24,307,000	23,700,000
End of month—						
Fresh beef, lbs.	39,367,000	24,112,000	29,243,000	65,876,000	54,913,000	55,112,000
Cured beef, lbs.	19,638,000	21,781,000	20,372,000	21,374,000	23,926,000	23,382,000
Exports: <sup>4</sup>						
Fresh beef and veal, lbs.	568,601	202,320	171,786	4,967,856	2,077,394	1,529,244
Cured beef, lbs.	2,165,063	2,060,608	1,620,286	13,888,640	13,162,028	11,531,058
Canned beef, lbs.	206,272	174,455	64,706	2,253,063	1,226,132	927,806
Olse oil and stearin, lbs.	11,519,167	7,079,756	9,245,265	78,206,454	64,725,717	50,217,787
Tallow, lbs.	3,314,238	6,155,051	3,458,586	15,462,579	19,125,973	18,662,181
Imports:						
Fresh beef and veal, lbs.	2,383,022	1,650,342	1,667,988	12,694,330	7,964,039	13,769,550
Receipts, cattle and calves <sup>5</sup>	1,652,362	1,903,201	1,798,024	11,250,451	11,908,287	12,013,361
Stock and feeder shipments <sup>6</sup>	189,448	223,178	109,070	1,634,756	1,680,234	1,471,142
Cattle on farms January 1.....		67,240,000	66,801,000			
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Cattle, average cost for slaughter....	7.11	7.26	7.19	7.15	7.31	7.22
Calves, average cost for slaughter....	8.16	8.00	7.61	8.08	7.83	7.87
At Chicago—						
Cattle, good steers	9.37	10.04	10.08	9.19	9.85	9.10
Veal calves	9.41	9.60	8.57	9.25	9.59	9.00
At eastern markets—						
Beef carcasses good grade.....	16.08	17.32	14.86	14.95	15.08	15.84
Veal carcasses good grade.....	16.00	16.96	15.86	17.51	16.91	17.28

### HOGS, PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

Inspected slaughter, hogs.....	3,302,781	3,983,435	4,113,814	26,500,966	30,992,931	32,206,083
Carcasses condemned.....	14,098	16,086	17,202	101,278	124,436	129,490
Average live weight, lbs.....	239.04	232.06	227.22	227.76	227.84	224.85
Average dressed weight, lbs.....	182.71	177.13	178.67	175.25	175.84	170.77
Total dressed weight, (carcass not including condemned) <sup>2</sup> , lbs.....	598,767,816	702,630,250	731,930,946	4,626,680,952	5,428,633,130	5,467,066,869
Lard per 100 lbs. live weight, lbs....	16.45	17.08	17.31	16.56	17.10	17.49
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh pork, lbs.....	176,096,000	217,074,000	186,506,000	146,812,000	168,130,000	168,800,000
Cured pork, lbs.....	628,884,000	691,431,000	680,072,000	564,036,000	641,175,000	667,248,000
Lard, lbs.....	160,817,000	123,806,000	152,520,000	90,174,000	74,942,000	91,513,000
End of month—						
Fresh pork, lbs.....	154,113,000	195,002,000	164,461,000	158,472,000	185,662,000	194,192,000
Cured pork, lbs.....	604,946,000	671,157,000	645,797,000	588,451,000	663,879,000	676,340,000
Lard, lbs.....	160,384,000	143,579,000	150,243,000	114,674,000	88,481,000	105,927,000
Exports: <sup>4</sup>						
Fresh pork, lbs.....	4,462,211	3,491,676	1,821,647	26,700,305	26,870,508	19,621,598
Cured pork, lbs.....	69,818,483	67,640,417	56,134,323	429,521,557	484,789,017	445,057,063
Canned pork, lbs.....	155,252	242,027	331,830	1,293,045	1,841,100	1,874,352
Sausage, lbs.....	1,050,587	1,267,931	950,419	5,883,187	6,600,373	7,528,256
Lard, lbs.....	74,445,625	70,290,517	89,154,743	531,532,246	634,856,247	633,347,348
Imports:						
Fresh pork, lbs.....	25,424	46,623	169,631	507,821	686,051	926,462
Receipts of hogs <sup>5</sup> .....	3,295,823	4,180,908	4,091,365	27,257,026	31,952,115	33,503,324
Stock and feeder shipments <sup>6</sup> .....	27,209	33,783	22,627	379,097	438,790	303,161
Hogs on farms January 1.....		68,227,000	65,301,000			
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter.....	8.67	6.91	7.60	8.83	7.71	7.20
At Chicago—						
Live hogs, medium weight.....	9.44	7.40	8.29	9.10	7.80	7.48
At eastern markets—						
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs.....	19.39	17.20	16.36	18.81	15.44	15.44
Shoulders, skinned.....	13.06	10.64	10.82	13.82	11.84	10.47
Picnics, 6-8 lbs.....	12.87	10.10	9.50	12.08	10.35	9.28
Butts, Boston style.....	15.06	12.38	14.42	16.01	13.50	13.38
Bacon, breakfast.....	26.59	22.91	20.21	26.66	24.26	19.88
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs.....	27.00	22.17	21.28	26.06	21.25	20.64
Lard, tierces.....	12.56	12.08	12.98	12.58	12.48	12.36

### SHEEP, LAMB AND MUTTON.

Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs	995,267	961,791	1,050,734	6,705,719	6,643,261	6,708,656
Carcasses condemned.....	650	684	679	6,004	7,010	6,532
Average live weights, lbs.....	72.03	73.37	73.84	80.87	81.77	80.90
Average dressed weight, lbs.....	34.97	36.56	35.75	38.06	39.27	38.41
Total dressed weight (carcass, not including condemned) <sup>2</sup> , lbs.....	34,722,700	35,138,072	37,539,466	258,574,022	260,583,920	256,973,288
Storage fresh lamb and mutton:						
Beginning of month, lbs.....	5,330,000	3,556,000	2,917,000	16,882,000	15,239,000	12,282,000
End of month, lbs.....	4,270,000	2,752,000	2,254,000	13,731,000	14,986,000	12,248,000
Exports, fresh lamb and mutton <sup>4</sup> lbs.	690,912	335,357	268,075	21,876,010	1,465,927	951,440
Imports, fresh lamb and mutton, lbs.	191,081	42,784	41,946	10,147,053	3,520,926	1,801,099
Receipts of sheep <sup>5</sup> .....	1,704,651	1,660,814	1,671,593	11,343,623	10,759,868	10,389,717
Stock and feeder shipments <sup>6</sup> .....	176,987	187,783	225,910	960,222	1,056,974	940,019
Sheep on farms January 1.....		37,223,000	38,361,000			
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter.....	10.70	11.99	11.04	11.21	12.27	13.10
At Chicago—						
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium to prime.....	12.04	13.54	13.10	12.35	13.03	14.34
Sheep, medium to choice.....	5.81	5.84	6.10	6.73	7.33	7.61
At eastern markets—						
Lamb carcasses, good grade....	25.22	26.12	25.34	24.77	24.90	25.99
Mutton, good grade.....	16.35	16.90	14.92	15.64	15.42	17.09

<sup>1</sup>1921, 1922 and 1923. <sup>2</sup>Average, not total. <sup>3</sup>Prior to March, 1924, the total dressed weight was computed on total number of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection, owing to the fact that the figures for number condemned were not available at the time our reports were issued; computations are now based on the number slaughtered minus the number condemned. <sup>4</sup>Including receipts. <sup>5</sup>Public stockyards. <sup>6</sup>Boston only reported.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW**—The market the past week has been somewhat weaker, with outside stuff leading the decline, more pressure to sell being in evidence, and with consumers only taking hold on the declines. While confirmation was lacking, business in city extra at 8½c f.o.b. was claimed, New York, while outside tallow sold at 8½c, delivered. The turnover was reported of fair volume, and the market at the decline maintained an unsteady undertone.

In the west the market was active and easier, edible selling at 8½c Chicago, and fancy and prime packer at 8½c, with further interest in the market at lower levels.

At Liverpool, Australian tallow was unchanged for the week, with prime at 47s 9d, and good mixed at 46s 6d. At the London auction on Sept. 24, 1,452 casks were offered of which 1,025 sold, at unchanged prices for the week, with mutton quoted at 47s@48s 6d, beef at 46s 6d@48s. and good mixed at 46s 6d @47s.

At New York extra was quoted at eight cents nominal, special at 7½c, and edible at 9½c. At Chicago prime packer was quoted at 8½c, fancy 8½@8¾c, and edible 8¾@9c.

**OLEO STEARINE**—The market was rather quiet and weak, prices dropping sharply again with a limited amount of business, oleo New York getting down to 11c asked, while oleo at Chicago was quoted at 11c. Dullness in the compound trade is against prices.

**OLEO OILS** were quiet and steady, with extra New York 18½c nominal, medium 16½c, and lower grades 14½c. At Chicago extra was quoted at 17½c.

### SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS

**LARD OIL**—The market was steady to a shade firmer, with a moderate demand, limited offerings and with a steadier tone in raw materials. At New York edible was quoted at 17½c, extra at 15½c, extra No. 1 at 12½c, No. 1 at 11½c and No. 2 at 11½c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL**—A fairly good demand in small lots made for a very steady market and a good undertone. At New York pure was quoted at 15c, extra at 12½c, No. 1 at 11½c, and cold pressed at 19½c.

**GREASES**—Continued weakness was the feature in the grease market, influenced materially by the heaviness in tallow and continued weakness in cotton oil. Demand was small, with buyers' bids below the market, while offerings on the whole were fairly liberal.

Support in the east was reported poor, while in the west the market was more active and easier. Chicago reported a revival of interest in choice white grease both here and abroad, with sales of white grease at 10½c Chicago and direct sales to Rotterdam equal to 11½c c.a.f. New York, with higher bids for October shipment.

At New York yellow was quoted at 6¼c, choice house at 6¼c, A White 7¼@7½c, B White 7¼@7½c, and choice white for export sold at 11½c. At Chicago brown was quoted at 6¼@6½c, yellow at 6¼@7c, B White 7¼@8c, A White 8¼@9c, and choice white at 10¼c.

### LARD AND GREASE EXPORTS.

Exports of lard from New York, September 1 to September 24, were 37,268,775 lbs.; tallow, 1,183,200 lbs.; greases, 3,109,600 lbs.; and no stearine.

## EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 24, 1924.—Tankage, both ground and unground, is being offered more freely and while ground tankage has been sold this week at \$3.50 and 10c basis f.o.b. New York, it would not be surprising to see the next sales made at a little lower prices. This material has been accumulating, due to the fact that the fertilizer buyers have been out of the market for some time.

Prices of South American tankage and blood are holding firm but the market has been less active the past week. Considerable business has been done in nitrate of soda at lower prices than prevailed a week ago.

The last sales of unground dried fish scrap were reported at \$4.75 and 10c f.o.b. fish factory Virginia.

## JULY BY-PRODUCTS YIELDS.

The estimated average yield and production of edible by-products from animals slaughtered under federal inspection is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for July, 1924, with comparisons as follows:

Class	Average weight per animal		Per cent of live weight	
	July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924	July, 1924	July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924	July, 1924
	Lbs.	Lbs.	P.ct.	P.ct.
1,000 lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Edible beef fat <sup>1</sup> .....	35.74	39.54	3.76	4.21
Edible beef offal.....	26.70	26.56	2.81	2.82
Cattle hides.....	64.93	64.16	6.83	6.82
Edible calf fat <sup>1</sup> .....	1.36	1.39	0.78	0.77
Edible calf offal.....	8.21	8.45	3.53	3.56
Lard <sup>1</sup> .....	37.23	41.07	16.72	17.31
Edible hog offal.....	4.71	4.41	2.12	1.86
Pork trimmings.....	10.11	9.02	4.54	4.18
Inedible grease <sup>2</sup> .....	3.05	3.22	1.37	1.36
Sheep edible fat <sup>1</sup> .....	2.21	1.76	2.75	2.38
Sheep edible offal.....	1.74	1.40	2.16	1.90

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 23, 1924.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers supplies:

Seventy-six per cent caustic soda \$3.76@3.91 per cwt.; 98% powdered caustic soda \$4.16@4.45 per cwt.; 58% carbonate of soda \$2.04@2.10 per cwt.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs. 8½@8¾c lb.; olive oil foots 9¾@10c lb.; East India cochin cocoanut oil 14¾@15c; Cochin grade cocoanut oil, domestic 11½c per pound; Ceylon grade cocoanut oil 11c per pound.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil 12¾@13c lb.; soya bean oil 14c lb.; peanut oil in barrels, New York, deodorized 15c lb.; red oil 9@9¾c lb.

Extra tallow, f.o.b. seller's plant 8½c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal 12½c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal 13½c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal 12¾c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal 19c lb.; prime packers grease, nominal 7 to 7¼c lbs.

July 1, 1923, to 1924	Production		Per cent July, 1924, is of average	
	July average, 1921-1923	July, 1923	July, 1924	of average
325,460	25,916	25,687	29,999	115.75
242,922	18,134	18,884	20,141	111.12
595,116	43,179	45,973	49,025	113.54
6,311	387	333	585	151.16
28,817	1,957	2,037	2,714	138.68
2,016,444	129,259	157,202	168,245	130.16
255,768	16,085	18,921	18,066	112.67
649,586	32,852	42,167	40,638	123.70
166,282	10,565	13,225	13,246	125.38
25,011	1,681	1,615	1,848	109.93
17,177	1,537	1,586	1,470	95.64

<sup>1</sup>Unrendered.  
<sup>2</sup>Rendered.

## Packinghouse By-Products Markets

### Blood.

Chicago, September 25, 1924.

The blood market is quiet. Buyers seem to have withdrawn from the market to some extent, and are not very much interested in it.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground.....	\$3.90@4.00
Crushed and unground.....	3.75@3.85

### Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

This market is a little easier than last week, most trading being done at lower prices.

	Unit Ammonia.
Ground, 10 to 12%, ammonia.....	\$3.75@4.00
Unground, 11 to 13%, ammonia.....	3.40@3.60
Unground, 7 to 10%, ammonia.....	3.00@3.30

### Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

The fertilizer tankage materials market is very quiet. There is not much demand for fertilizer tankage.

	Unit ammonia.
High grade, ground, 10-12%, ammonia.....	\$2.80@3.00
Lower grade, ground, 6-9%, ammonia.....	2.50@2.80
Medium to high grade, unground.....	2.30@2.50
Lower grade, unground.....	2.00@2.20
Hoof meal.....	2.90@3.00
Grinding hoofs, pigs toes, dry.....	25.00@30.00

### Bone Meals.

This market is somewhat easier for the most part than it was last week.

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal.....	\$28.00@30.00
Steamed, ground.....	20.00@22.00
Steamed, unground.....	15.00@17.00

### Cracklings.

The cracklings market is quiet. The market has developed a sort of waiting tendency. Offerings are rather scarce.

Pork, according to grease and quality....\$50.00@55.00  
Beef, according to grease and quality.... 30.00@40.00

### Bones, Horns and Hoofs.

The market on horns is good. Hoofs are quoted at \$30.00, while manufacturing bones are rather quiet.

Horns, unassorted.....	\$ 75.00@200.00
Culls.....	26.00@28.00
Hoofs, unassorted.....	28.00@30.00
Boned shin bones, unassorted.....	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted.....	40.00@45.00
Thigh bones, unassorted.....	45.00@50.00

(NOTE.—Foregoing prices are for mixed carloads of materials indicated above.)

### Glue and Gelatin Stock.

The market on jaws, skulls and knuckles is around \$29.50@30.00. Junk bones are selling at around \$25.00.

	Per ton.
Calf stock.....	\$28.00@29.50
Edible pig skin strips.....	70.00@80.00
Rejected manufacturing bones.....	33.00@35.00
Horn piths.....	23.00@25.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles.....	30.00@31.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones.....	24.00@26.00
Sinews, pizzles and hide trimmings.....	19.00@21.00

### Animal Hair.

Not much hog hair is offered around. There is a fair demand, and the market is strong. Recent quotations follow, delivered, Chicago basis:

Field and coil dried, lb.....	2¼@ 3¼c
Processed, lb.....	3¼@ 7c
Dyed.....	7 @ 9c
Cattle switches (110 for 100) each.....	2¼@ 3¼c
Horse tails, each.....	30 @ 35c
Horse mane hair, green, lb.....	8 @ 8¼c
Unwashed dry horse mane hair, lb.....	11 @ 12c

### Pig Skin Strips.

There is little demand for pig skin strips for tanning account. Buyers' and sellers' ideas do not agree, and offerings are rather scarce.



## COTTON OIL SITUATION.

An analysis of the cottonseed oil situation for the month of August, 1924, with comparisons for August, 1923, based upon federal census reports, has been prepared by Aspegren & Co. It is as follows:

MOVEMENT OF COTTONSEED AT CRUDE OIL MILLS			
	Tons received		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
On hand beginning of season....	21,534	12,786	
August .....	134,656	165,313	
Total .....	156,190	178,099	
	Tons crushed		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
August .....	63,541	55,096	
Total .....	63,541	55,096	
	Increase or decrease		
	—Stock on hand—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
On hand beginning of season....	21,534	12,786	
August .....	+71,115	+114,217	
	On hand end of month		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
August .....	92,649	123,003	

Tons 1924-25. Tons 1923-24. Actual.			
*Estimated seed receipts at crude mills season 1924-25 .....	4,315,612	3,320,648	
On hand beginning of season....	21,534	12,786	
Total .....	4,337,146	3,333,434	
Of which is so far crushed.....	63,541	55,096	
Seed on hand .....	92,649	123,003	
Seed still to be received.....	4,180,956	3,155,335	
92,649 tons seed on hand at 300 lbs. crude oil per ton is equivalent to 27,794,700 lbs. crude oil, which at 8% refining loss, equals 25,571,124 lbs. refined oil, or 63,928 barrels.			
4,180,956 tons seed still to be received at 300 lbs. crude oil per ton, is equivalent to 1,254,286,800 lbs. crude oil, which at 8% refining loss, equals 1,153,943,856 lbs. refined oil, or 2,884,800 barrels.			
*This estimate is based upon the last government cotton crop report of 12,787,000 bales, 900 lbs. of seed to a bale and 75% to be crushed. If subsequent cotton reports should show much change from the above figure, we will later change our estimate accordingly.			

MOVEMENT OF CRUDE OIL AT CRUDE OIL MILLS			
	Pounds produced—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
On hand beginning of season....	2,544,869	2,900,200	
August .....	17,922,241	15,182,230	
Total .....	20,467,110	18,082,439	
	Shipments		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
August .....	16,288,528	13,893,626	
Total .....	16,288,528	13,893,626	
	Increase or decrease		
	—Stock on hand—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
On hand beginning of season....	2,544,869	2,900,200	
August .....	+1,633,713	+1,288,604	
	On hand end of month		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
August .....	4,178,582	4,188,813	

DISTRIBUTION CRUDE OIL HOLDINGS			
	Aug. 1, 1924. Aug. 31, 1924.		
	Pounds.	Pounds.	
At mills .....	2,544,869	4,178,582	
At refineries .....	1,210,807	668,707	
In transit to refineries and consumers .....	302,000	3,499,260	
Total .....	4,057,676	8,346,549	
8,346,549 lbs. crude oil at 8% refining loss, equals 7,678,825 lbs. refined oil, or 19,197 barrels.			

CONSUMPTION OF CRUDE OIL AS CRUDE OIL.			
	Aug. 1924.		
	Pounds.	Pounds.	
At refineries beginning of season.....	1,210,807		
In transit beginning of season .....	302,000		
Shipped from crude mills up to last day of month indicated .....	16,288,528		
Total accountable for.....	17,801,335		
Used in refining .....	12,502,313		
Left to account for.....	5,299,022		
Of which on hand at refineries and in transit .....	4,167,967		
Disappearance during season up to last day of month indicated .....	1,041,055		
Of which accountable for by exports of crude oil .....	598,233		
Consumed in U. S. A. as crude.....	442,822		

CRUSH PER TON.			
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
During August, 1924, 63,541 tons seed produced 17,922,241 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 282.1 lbs. per ton, or 14.1 per cent compared to 13.8 per cent last year.			

REFINED OIL.			
	Pounds produced—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
On hand beginning of season 105,946,576	138,112,489		
August .....	11,144,121	12,006,749	
Total .....	117,090,697	150,119,238	
	Delivered consumers—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
August .....	62,880,405	81,488,864	
Total .....	62,880,405	81,488,864	

	Increase or decrease		
	—Stock on hand—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
On hand beginning of season 105,946,576	138,112,489		
August .....	51,745,284	—69,421,935	

	On hand end of month.		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
August .....	54,201,292	68,690,554	

DISTRIBUTION REFINED OIL HOLDINGS.			
	Aug. 1, 1924. Aug. 31, 1924.		
	Pounds.	Pounds.	
At refineries .....	95,371,001	46,026,795	
At other places .....	3,406,674	2,732,340	
In transit from refineries.....	7,168,811	5,442,157	
Total .....	105,946,576	54,201,292	

AVERAGE REFINING LOSS.			
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
During August, 1924, 12,502,313 lbs. crude oil yielded 11,144,121 lbs. refined oil; 11.50 per cent loss, compared to 7.92 per cent loss last year.			

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL.			
	Export pounds—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
August .....	850,653	1,306,927	
Total .....	850,653	1,306,927	
	Domestic pounds—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
August .....	62,038,752	80,181,937	
Total .....	62,038,752	80,181,937	
	Total pounds—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
August .....	62,880,405	81,488,864	
Total .....	62,880,405	81,488,864	

REFINED OIL.			
Summary in barrels of 400 pounds.			
	Produced—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
Old crop stock .....	264,866	345,281	
August .....	27,860	30,167	
Total .....	292,726	375,448	
	Consumed—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
August .....	157,223	203,722	
Total .....	157,223	203,722	

	On hand—		
	1924-25.	1923-24.	
August .....	135,503	171,726	
Refined oil on hand .....	135,503	171,726	
Crude oil on hand will produce .....	63,928	82,102	
Seed still to be received will produce .....	19,197	17,112	
Total .....	2,884,860	2,106,123	
Less approximate carry over for end of season Aug. 1, 1925.....	3,103,488	2,377,063	
Available for coming eleven months .....	2,603,488	2,088,774	
Monthly average consumption for first month .....	*157,223	*203,722	
Monthly average consumption for last eleven months .....	*236,681	*189,888	
Monthly average consumption for all twelve months .....	*230,059	*186,354	

\*Actual. †Available.

## VEGETABLE OIL MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL**—A rather firm market, with a fairly good demand and active buying of copra by Europe, in the Orient, was the feature the past week. A slightly better feeling in some other oils had influence, but the weakness in tallow was against important upturns.

The Chinese situation came in for little consideration. At New York Ceylon, barrels, was quoted at 10½¢@10½¢, Cochin barrels 11¼¢@11½¢, edible barrels 13¢@13¼¢, tanks New York 9¼¢; tanks, Pacific coast, 8¼¢.

**SOYA BEAN OIL**—A stronger market, with a lack of supplies and the Chinese political troubles, was the feature of the week. The Orient has cancelled quite a little Oct. shipment with eastern buyers since the revolution started, and this has made for a lack of important offerings. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 13¢@13½¢; tanks 11¼¢; edible, bbls., 14½¢@15¢; Pacific coast tanks 10½¢@10¾¢.

**CORN OIL**—An unsettled market, with an easier trend, continued and the heaviness in cotton oil was an important factor. Offerings were not large, but buyers were holding off. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 12¢@12½¢, refined barrels at 13½¢, cases \$13.38—tanks f. o. b. mills 8¼¢.

**PALM OIL**—A steady market, but a slow demand, featured this oil; the weakness in tallow made for a situation where buyers and sellers were apart. Spot supplies are limited and oil for shipment firm-

ly held. At New York Lagos spot quoted at 8¼¢@8½¢, shipment eight cents; Niger spot 8c, shipment 7½¢.

**PALM KERNEL OIL**—A routine trade was reported, and the market was steady with imported quoted at 9½¢@9¾¢.

**PEANUT OIL**—The market continued on a nominal basis, with little or no trade, and with supplies everywhere light.

**SESAME OIL**—The market has been very steady—in fact out of line compared with cotton oil, resulting in a slow demand. Europe has been upset by the Oriental trouble, which has checked the flow of bean oil abroad, and in some cases Europe has been buying cotton oil from this country. Spot sesame, New York, barrels, was quoted from 12¾¢ to 13¼¢, while shipments were nominally quoted at 12¼¢, delivered New York.

**COTTONSEED OIL**—Demand has been limited, and the market weak with the futures and owing to quite liberal September deliveries, which replenished the stock at New York. Spot P. S. Y. bbls., New York was available at 10c while small lots sold at 11¼¢, ex-store. Southeast and Valley crude 8c, Texas 7½¢.

## CURRENT LARD STATISTICS.

Lard produced, consumed and stocks on hand, including both domestic consumption and exports for January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August, 1924, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

LARD PRODUCED, CONSUMED AND STOCKS			
(A) (1) PRODUCED			
	Pounds.		
	1924.	1923.	
January .....	227,080,000	181,206,709	
February .....	188,348,000	158,557,000	
March .....	177,602,000	173,551,000	
April .....	170,096,000	179,292,000	
May .....	167,280,000	155,449,000	
June .....	160,851,000	172,279,000	
July .....	177,505,000	159,782,000	
August .....	121,238,000	142,084,000	
Total .....	1,396,678,000	1,322,200,709	
CONSUMED			
(B) (2) Exports			
	Pounds.		
	1924.	1923.	
January .....	136,153,858	111,157,013	
February .....	102,306,222	91,535,927	
March .....	102,955,004	112,141,024	
April .....	75,348,120	88,601,294	
May .....	65,479,648	95,842,740	
June .....	61,859,752	65,787,732	
July .....	70,290,517	70,290,517	
August .....	Not available	85,082,300	
Total .....	Not available	719,983,547	

(C) Domestic			
	Pounds.		
	1924.	1923.	
January .....	86,745,142	62,651,819	
February .....	71,471,777	64,185,753	
March .....	57,534,996	53,767,970	
April .....	78,152,880	72,182,706	
May .....	76,177,352	60,827,260	
June .....	80,420,248	67,125,268	
July .....	110,122,483	72,108,483	
August .....	Not available	82,420,700	
Total .....	Not available	535,260,965	

Total			
	Pounds.		
	1924.	1923.	
January .....	222,899,000	173,808,832	
February .....	173,868,000	156,721,260	
March .....	169,490,000	165,906,000	
April .....	153,501,000	160,784,000	
May .....	141,657,000	156,170,000	
June .....	142,280,000	132,913,000	
July .....	178,413,000	142,399,000	
August .....	146,358,000	167,503,000	
Total .....	1,321,466,000	1,255,208,512	

(D) STOCKS HELD END OF MONTH			
	Pounds.		
	1924.	1923.	
On hand beginning year 40,340,000	48,807,715		
January .....	54,130,000	56,295,960	
February .....	68,670,000	50,101,000	
March .....	85,722,000	66,743,000	
April .....	102,317,000	85,251,000	
May .....	127,949,000	84,530,000	
June .....	152,520,000	123,806,000	
July .....	149,672,000	141,279,000	
August .....	124,552,000	115,800,000	

(A) Includes entire production, both neutral and other edible by federal inspected plants and also production, both neutral and other edible, by plants not federally inspected, except a few small ones, but does not include production on farms.

(B) Includes both neutral and other edible lard.

(C) Apparent consumption.

(D) Includes stock held in cold storage plants and packing house plants only.

(1) Source:—Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Dept. of Agriculture.

(2) Source:—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce.

## VEGETABLE OILS WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market Moderately Active—Irregular—Undertone Heavy—Cash Trade Moderate—Crude Offers Freer Liquidation Completed—Government Oil and Cotton Reports Bullish.**

A moderate trade featured the cotton oil trade on the New York Produce Exchange the past week and the trend, in the main, was downward. Liquidation was on for a time, and support continued of a very poor character, but at the inside figures long liquidation appeared to have been completed, and a little better class of buying power was in evidence.

The latter, however, was not sufficient to absorb the commission house selling and hedging pressure on the distant months, with the result that the market at times was independently weak. A bulge of thirty to fifty points followed the issuance of the Government cotton crop report, following a most favorable report on cotton oil, but the upturns failed to hold, and brought only increased pressure from the South.

**Sentiment Considerably Mixed.**

Sentiment is mixed, however, and the market is generally looked upon as in debatable ground. The western cotton in-

terests are said to look upon present prices as reasonable, while refiners are more or less bearish. The eastern speculative crowd is on both sides, but in the main friendly to the market, while the south is reported quite bearish, for the immediate future.

On the bulges this week, hedging pressure increased somewhat, the south, especially Texas, taking advantage of the rallies to sell some crude. The market is approaching the season of the year when hedging pressure naturally increases as the movement of seed to mills enlarges, and from this alone it is evident that unless mills buy futures against their crude sales, a greatly increased speculative demand will be required to absorb the load.

The mills, having gained experience by their operations in previous seasons, are not buying futures against their crude sales, and should not. If the industry is to get on its feet, with the better cotton crop this year the mills should only buy seed where they can sell its products at a profit, or hedge their seed purchases immediately in the future market. From all reports the mills are operating this year in a merchandising manner, and not running their business as a speculation as they have for the past several seasons.

In Texas quite a little nearby crude came out at 7½¢, and Nov. shipment at 7¾¢, while very little has been heard from the southeast, and some Valley crude, Dec. shipment, sold at 7¾¢.

**Buying on Hand-to-Mouth Basis.**

Domestic cash demand has been moderate, and it appears as though the trade continues to hold off, as far as possible, on both oil and compound, and is buying in a hand-to-mouth manner, but is known to be operating on very slender stocks. Some of the leading refiners continue to look for improved demand, but the larger cotton crop has apparently had an adverse effect on sentiment among consumers, and the disposition is to await developments.

Export demand was quieter this week, but interest was in evidence and future prices will determine the size of the export trade. According to leading interests, crude soya-bean oil is ½ to ¾¢ per lb. above cotton oil, both for the U. S. and for Europe, making cotton oil relatively cheap, while the Chinese revolution is still hampering the outward movement of oil from the Orient.

Deliveries on Sept. contracts thus far have been 8,100 bbls., taken in mostly by

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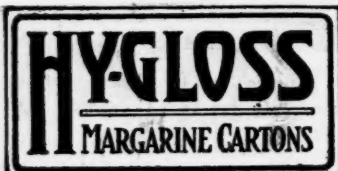
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The International Vegetable Oil Co., Savannah, Ga.



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commission houses; the interest stopping the bulk of the oil is believed to be short of Oct., and, it is felt, will re-tender the oil on Oct. contracts. This, with a weak speculative position, is believed to forecast lower levels. Some local traders are buying Oct., intending to take delivery, and some of the larger interests are inclined to feel that oil, at its present discounts under other edible greases, discounts a great deal of the bearishness in the situation.

### Government Cotton Oil Report.

The census bureau report on cottonseed oil and its products, is as follows:

COTTONSEED—	1924-25.	1923-24.
Stock August 1st.....	22,000	22,000
Received at mills August.....	135,000	165,000
Crushed same time.....	64,000	55,000
On hand August 31st.....	93,000	123,000
CRUDE OIL—		
Stock August 1st.....	4,058,000	5,103,000
Produced 1 month.....	17,922,000	15,182,000
Shipped out same time.....	16,280,000	13,894,000
Stock August 31st.....	8,346,000	7,588,000
REFINED OIL—		
Stock August 1st.....	105,947,000	138,112,000
Produced 1 month.....	11,144,000	12,067,000
Stock August 31st.....	54,201,000	68,680,000
Crude Oil Exports, August.....	598,000	402,000
Refined Oil Exports, August.....	851,000	1,307,000
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL CONSUMPTION.		
1924-25.	1923-24.	
Stock July 31st.....	105,947,000	138,112,000
Produced, August.....	11,144,000	12,067,000
Total supply.....	117,091,000	150,179,000
Stock August 31st.....	54,201,000	68,680,000
Consumed, domestic-export,		
August.....	62,890,000	81,488,000
Equal in barrels.....	15,000	207,000

Total disappearance of refined oil for the month was apparently 157,000 bbls. against 230,000 bbls. the previous month and 211,000 barrels last year. The visible supply of oil and seed was equal to 216,000 bbls. against 289,000 bbls. the previous month and 270,000 barrels last year.

The visible supply decreased 73,000 bbls. for the month against a decrease of 92,000 bbls. in August last year.

### Consolidated Cotton Report.

Census report shows 2,662,636 running bales (counting round as half bales) ginned from crop of 1924 prior to Sept. 16.

Based on a condition of 55.4 per cent or normal on Sept. 16, the crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture forecasts a cotton crop of 12,506,000 bales (500 lb. gross weight.) The yield per acre was estimated at 149.2 lbs.

The total production for 1923 (Census final report of total ginnings) was 10,139,671 bales (500 lbs. gross weight, and for 1922 it was 9,762,069 bales (500 lbs. gross weight).

### COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions—

Thursday, September 18, 1924.

	—Range—	—Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot .....	.....	950 a .....
Sept. ....	500 955 950	970 a 1000
Oct. ....	4200 976 963	975 a 977
Nov. ....	500 965 949	962 a 964
Dec. ....	4900 963 944	961 a 964
Jan. ....	5000 970 950	970 a 972
Feb. ....	.....	970 a 985
Mar. ....	1100 980 970	987 a 995
April ....	.....	991 a 1010

Total sales, including switches, 17,800 P. Crude S. E. 800 Bid.

Friday, September 19, 1924.

	—Range—	—Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot .....	.....	990 a 1200
Sept. ....	.....	990 a 1100
Oct. ....	5400 990 981	982 a 983
Nov. ....	1100 975 965	965 a 967
Dec. ....	3900 977 965	965 a 967
Jan. ....	5100 980 970	971 a 972
Feb. ....	.....	970 a 990
Mar. ....	1500 996 990	990 a 995
April ....	.....	995 a 1005

Total sales, including switches, 17,400 P. Crude S. E. 8½ Bid.

Saturday, September 20, 1924.

	—Range—	—Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot .....	.....	950 a .....
Sept. ....	100 975 975	975 a 990
Oct. ....	300 975 974	973 a 976
Nov. ....	.....	960 a 963
Dec. ....	300 965 956	955 a 958
Jan. ....	500 969 963	965 a 967
Feb. ....	.....	965 a 982
Mar. ....	1600 996 986	985 a 987
April ....	100 995 995	995 a 996

Total sales, including switches, 29,000 P. Crude S. E. 8½ Bid.

Monday, September 22, 1924.

	—Range—	—Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot .....	.....	910 a 1050
Sept. ....	100 975 975	945 a 975
Oct. ....	1200 967 955	958 a 960
Nov. ....	800 950 945	937 a 941
Dec. ....	3500 956 941	944 a 946
Jan. ....	2100 962 950	950 a 952
Feb. ....	.....	950 a 965
Mar. ....	1100 980 970	970 a 974
April ....	.....	970 a 986

Total sales, including switches, 8,800 P. Crude S. E. 800 nom.

Tuesday, September 23, 1924.

	—Range—	—Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot .....	.....	975 a 1025
Sept. ....	.....	975 a 1050
Oct. ....	7300 973 940	973 a 975
Nov. ....	3600 970 930	970 a 975
Dec. ....	6800 988 937	985 a 986
Jan. ....	7100 982 948	989 a 993
Feb. ....	.....	990 a 1010
Mar. ....	3000 1012 970	1011 a 1015
April ....	100 1020 1020	1015 a 1025

Total sales, including switches, 30,100 P. Crude S. E. 8c nom.

Wednesday, September 24, 1924.

	—Range—	—Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot .....	.....	970 a 1050
Sept. ....	.....	970 a 1000
Oct. ....	2900 980 967	969 a 971
Nov. ....	1100 976 957	957 a 959
Dec. ....	4400 985 967	968 a 970
Jan. ....	4600 992 976	977 a 978
Feb. ....	.....	978 a 990
Mar. ....	1200 1015 995	996 a 998
April ....	.....	1003 a 1010

Total sales, including switches, 14,600 P. Crude S. E. 8c Bid.

Thursday, September 25, 1924.

	—Range—	—Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot .....	.....	950 a 1000
September .....	975 975	965 a 990
October .....	979 958	975 a 976
November .....	970 952	970 a 975
December .....	985 961	982 a 984
January .....	990 969	986 a 988
February .....	.....	990 a 1000
March .....	1015 989	1008 a 1009
April .....	.....	1010 a 1020

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS.

### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1924.—Seven and seven-eighths cents bid for crude, Valley, with offerings very scarce, as mills report seed movement very slow on account of recent rains, which have delayed ginning and picking. Seed price Valley, \$35.00; 41 per cent mean, \$39.25; Valley, loose hulls, \$9.00 per ton.

### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 25, 1924.—Prime cotton seed delivered Dallas, \$32.00; prime crude oil, f.o.b., 7¼c; cracked cake and meal, \$39.50; hulls, \$8.00; mill run; linters, 4c; no rain this week.

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 25, 1924.—Crude steady, 8c, September and October, all directions. Offerings light account of uncertain trend in seed prices. Refined steady, inquiries increasing, especially from soap makers. Thirty-six per cent meal, \$37.25; 41 per cent meal, \$40.75; 43 per cent meal, \$44.00; loose hulls, \$11.00; sacked hulls, \$14.00, all delivered New Orleans.

**The Procter & Gamble Co.**  
Refiners of all Grades of  
**COTTONSEED OIL**

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil  
White Clover Cooking Oil  
Marigold Cooking Oil  
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29 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY  
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**Hardened Edible Coconut Oil**  
**COTTON OIL FUTURES**  
On the New York Produce Exchange



## "Service" is a tired word



ARE you one of the men that smile when the word "service" is used? Because we're going to challenge your attention to that word in a series of advertisements.

"Service" is a tired word. It has been used so much and so recklessly. Salesmen dislike to mention it. Advertising Managers try to find other words for it.

Yet who can do business without service? You've got to get it when you buy—give it when you sell. "Service"—by whatever name you want to call it—is an essential *fact* in manufacturing and buying and selling.

Service is compounded of three parts—knowledge, ability and purpose. Each part resolves into men; service is a human, not a mechanical function. When you inquire into service, study the men involved.

We stick to the word "service". We have good reasons, which a Canco salesman will tell you.

### American Can Company

NEW YORK

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## American Can

CONTAINERS OF TIN PLATE · BLACK IRON · GALVANIZED IRON · FIBRE

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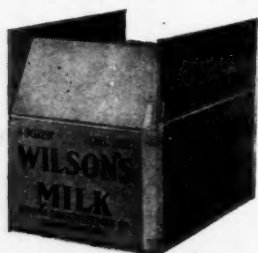
**The Strength of  
MID-WEST**  
*shipping boxes lies in  
their high resilient  
corrugated ARCH  
construction*

The famous leaning tower of Pisa. 183 feet high, 13 ft. 8 in. out of the perpendicular. After over 1300 years the arch construction is still intact.



Forty generations of men have come and gone since the famous leaning tower of Pisa was built. The continuous strain, because of its peculiar leaning position, and the torsional shocks of hundreds of earthquakes have failed to destroy or weaken it. Its nearly 200 arches are still intact—a wonderful example of the strength and resistance of the arch.

The hundreds of arches in the corrugated walls of Mid-West shipping boxes have the same proportionate strength. High, straight-sided, resilient, they offer an aggressive resistance to the shock, vibration and pressure caused by rough handling during transit to consignee. Millions have been saved to shippers by the 30% to 70% reduction in breakage or damage the Mid-West box makes possible.



The increasing use of Mid-West Boxes in your field is entirely due to their filling a need—BETTER.

For shipping economy—use Mid-West boxes. They conform to the strictest railroad specifications—even to *highest test liners*. Your request will bring an expert designer to build a box around your product at your factory—without cost or obligation to you. Write us today.

Our "Perfect Package" Data Sheet is Free on Request

# MID-WEST BOX COMPANY

## GENERAL OFFICES

18th FLOOR CONWAY BLDG.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Corrugated Fibre  
Board Products



## FACTORIES

ANDERSON, INDIANA  
KOKOMO, INDIANA  
CHICAGO  
CLEVELAND, OHIO  
FAIRMONT, W. VA.



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions and Lard.

Hog products stronger at close of week with continued light run of hogs, steady hog market, buying lard by packers, presumably against cash sales, and with better tone in corn.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cotton oil trade more active; market firmer; crude offerings moderate around 8c for nearby. Strength in cotton and lard helped oil; seed reported higher; export sales moderate; better speculative demand in evidence. Texas seed, \$32.10, delivered Dallas; Houston, \$36.00; Tenn., Ark., Louisiana, Mississippi, \$43.00.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon, were September, \$9.95@10.25; October, \$9.83@9.85; November, \$9.83@9.85; December, \$9.89@9.90; January, \$9.95@9.97; February, \$9.95@10.10; March, \$10.18@10.19; April, \$10.28@10.36.

### Tallow.

Tallow, extra, 8c.

### Oleo Oil and Stearine.

Stearine, oleo, 10½c asked, Phila. sold equal to 10¼c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 26, 1924.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$14.60@14.70; middle western, \$14.45@14.55; city, \$14.25@14.37½; refined, continent, \$15.50; South American, \$16.00; Brazil kegs, \$17.00; compound, \$12.50@12.75.

### Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, Sept. 26, 1924.—(By Cable)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square 78s; picnics, 58s; hams, long cut, 87s; hams, American cut, 83s; bacon, Cumberland, 88s; bacon short backs, 88s; bellies, clear, 92s; Wiltshire sides, American, 90s; Canadian, 92s; spot lard, 82s 6d.

### Hull Oil Market.

Hull, England, Sept. 26, 1924. — (By Cable).—Refined cottonseed oil, 46s 3d; crude cottonseed oil 42s 9d.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef this week up to Sept. 26, 1924, show exports from the country were as follows: To England, 61,293 quarters; to the continent, 46,750 quarters; to other ports, none.

Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 117,561 quarters; to the continent, 74,750 quarters; to other ports, none.

## AUGUST LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER.

Animals slaughtered under Federal inspection for the month of August, 1924, are reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as follows, with comparisons:

	Aug. 1924.	8 mo. ending Aug. 1924.
Cattle .....	785,981	5,828,854
Calves .....	374,480	3,234,475
Hogs .....	3,070,206	35,276,289
Sheep .....	1,063,108	7,771,763

The amount of lard inspected during the month of August, 1924, was 127,490,043 lbs.

Do you know how to build your hide pack to avoid shrinkage and keep your hides in No. 1 condition? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1924.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	1,000	2,000	2,500
Kansas City .....	500	1,000	1,500
Omaha .....	800	3,500	...
St. Louis .....	500	3,000	400
St. Joseph .....	100	1,500	2,000
Sioux City .....	4,000	1,500	1,000
St. Paul .....	2,800	500	4,000
Oklahoma City .....	400	300	...
Fort Worth .....	700	500	...
Milwaukee .....	100	100	...
Denver .....	100	100	11,000
Louisville .....	100	800	300
Wichita .....	400	500	...
Indianapolis .....	200	4,000	...
Pittsburgh .....	200	2,000	300
Cincinnati .....	200	800	200
Buffalo .....	300	1,500	500
Cleveland .....	200	1,500	500
Nashville, Tenn. ....	...	700	...
Toronto .....	100	200	...

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1924.

Chicago .....	20,000	27,000	20,000
Kansas City .....	46,000	7,000	21,000
Omaha .....	20,000	5,500	32,000
St. Louis .....	14,000	13,000	2,000
St. Joseph .....	6,500	5,000	6,000
Sioux City .....	8,000	3,500	2,000
St. Paul .....	12,500	5,000	12,000
Oklahoma City .....	2,700	2,400	...
Fort Worth .....	4,500	1,500	500
Milwaukee .....	300	200	300
Denver .....	17,000	1,500	40,000
Louisville .....	2,500	2,400	1,000
Wichita .....	2,400	1,500	...
Indianapolis .....	800	6,000	200
Pittsburgh .....	3,000	7,000	3,500
Cincinnati .....	3,200	3,400	300
Buffalo .....	4,000	11,000	3,500
Cleveland .....	1,600	6,000	2,000
Nashville, Tenn. ....	400	2,000	100
Toronto .....	4,600	1,100	1,600

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1924.

Chicago .....	7,000	15,000	27,000
Kansas City .....	20,000	9,000	15,000
Omaha .....	8,500	5,500	34,000
St. Louis .....	8,500	16,000	2,000
St. Joseph .....	3,500	3,000	3,000
Sioux City .....	6,500	6,000	500
St. Paul .....	6,500	5,000	1,500
Oklahoma City .....	1,300	1,500	...
Fort Worth .....	3,000	1,000	300
Milwaukee .....	800	2,000	300
Denver .....	1,500	300	13,500
Louisville .....	300	1,700	500
Wichita .....	1,000	1,200	...
Indianapolis .....	1,000	10,000	600
Pittsburgh .....	200	1,500	300
Cincinnati .....	500	2,800	1,000
Buffalo .....	200	2,500	2,500
Cleveland .....	500	2,500	400
Nashville, Tenn. ....	100	1,500	...
Toronto .....	800	1,200	500

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1924.

Chicago .....	13,000	16,000	25,000
Kansas City .....	13,000	10,000	12,000
Omaha .....	5,500	26,000	8,500
St. Louis .....	5,500	14,000	2,500
St. Joseph .....	4,500	6,000	2,500
Sioux City .....	3,000	6,500	1,000
St. Paul .....	2,500	7,000	2,000
Oklahoma City .....	1,200	2,300	400
Fort Worth .....	800	800	500
Milwaukee .....	600	800	400
Denver .....	1,700	200	9,000
Louisville .....	300	1,400	500
Wichita .....	1,500	1,000	...
Indianapolis .....	1,100	8,000	500
Pittsburgh .....	100	2,000	500
Cincinnati .....	600	3,500	1,600
Buffalo .....	100	2,000	800
Cleveland .....	200	3,000	800
Nashville, Tenn. ....	100	1,100	...
Toronto .....	500	1,000	1,000

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1924.

Chicago .....	12,000	20,000	18,000
Kansas City .....	6,000	7,500	8,000
Omaha .....	4,500	8,000	2,600
St. Louis .....	2,500	11,000	1,000
St. Joseph .....	1,500	3,500	2,000
Sioux City .....	3,000	6,000	500
St. Paul .....	2,500	5,000	4,500
Oklahoma City .....	700	1,400	...
Fort Worth .....	4,700	2,900	100
Milwaukee .....	800	2,200	400
Denver .....	2,500	2,000	5,000
Indianapolis .....	1,000	5,000	300
Pittsburgh .....	100	1,600	500
Cincinnati .....	1,100	4,000	1,200
Buffalo .....	100	3,000	...
Cleveland .....	300	3,500	1,000

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1924.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	3,000	15,000	14,000
Kansas City .....	1,500	4,000	4,000
Omaha .....	1,000	4,500	5,500
St. Louis .....	1,000	9,000	1,000
St. Joseph .....	1,000	2,500	2,000
Sioux City .....	1,000	6,000	4,000
St. Paul .....	1,200	12,000	1,000
Oklahoma City .....	700	1,000	...
Fort Worth .....	3,800	800	500
Denver .....	800	100	8,700
Indianapolis .....	800	4,000	400
Pittsburgh .....	100	1,800	500
Cincinnati .....	100	1,100	3,000
Buffalo .....	100	8,000	4,000
Cleveland .....	300	4,500	1,500

## TRADE GLEANINGS.

R. C. Griffith Company has added a new, modern sausage kitchen to its packing plant at San Pedro, Calif.

The Diamond City Beef Company, Scranton, Pa., is planning to erect a new packing plant at Shenandoah, Pa.

The Lubbock Cotton Oil Company plans to erect a new oil mill in Lubbock, Tex., at a cost of around \$60,000.

The Cotton States Packing Company has been incorporated at Bucatunna, Miss., by T. B. McCaskey, J. C. Ellis and Frank Zehler.

The Southern Fertilizer Works has been incorporated at Waldorf, Md., with a capital stock of \$125,000. The company is erecting a new plant there.

The South Side Packing Company has been incorporated in Petersburg, Va., with a capital stock of \$40,000. A new packing plant will be built by the company.

The Georgia Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated in Macon, Ga., with a capital stock of \$150,000 by John T. Stevens, Fred E. Culvern and others.

The newly-organized Alabama Cotton Oil Company, Montgomery, Ala., has purchased and will operate the mills of the former American Cotton Oil Company at Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala.

The Weatherford Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated in Weatherford, Tex., with a capital stock of \$75,000 by J. D. Clinton, P. R. Draselt and P. A. Clinton.

The Smith County Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Company has been incorporated in Tyler, Tex., with a capital stock of \$40,000 by C. L. Johnson, G. F. Taylor and C. W. Boone.

Whiting & McMurray, livestock purchasing agents at Indianapolis, Ind., are planning to establish an order buying house at Ft. Wayne, Ind. The new branch will be operated at the Ft. Wayne Union Stock Yards, and will be open October 1.

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending September 20, 1924, with comparisons:

	Week ended Sept. 20, 1924.	Week ended Sept. 22, 1923.	From Nov. 1, 1923 to Sept. 20, 1924.
United Kingdom...	125	115	2,791
Continent .....	75	222	16,418
So. & Cent. Amer. ....	...	...	20
West Indies .....	...	...	15,512
Total .....	200	337	34,741

### BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

United Kingdom...	6,550,000	11,399,300	453,620,560
Continent .....	2,398,000	5,694,000	239,080,775
So. & Cent. Amer. ....	...	...	1,435,500
West Indies .....	41,000	...	5,498,700
B. N. A. Colonies. ....	470,000	...	1,720,000
Other countries .....	...	...	2,027,000
Total .....	9,418,500	17,134,300	703,352,535

### LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom...	2,596,725	2,972,200	218,387,864
Continent .....	9,831,149	12,291,168	527,913,287
So. & Cent. Amer. ....	52,000	...	4,946,424
West Indies .....	1,456	25,000	4,800,510
B. N. A. Colonies. ....	...	...	123,700
Other countries .....	...	...	222,372
Total .....	12,481,330	15,288,368	756,394,157

## RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	200	5,005,500	11,151,300
Boston .....	...	...	15,000
Philadelphia .....	...	...	14,000
New Orleans .....	...	...	62,000
Total week .....	200	9,418,500	12,481,330
Previous week .....	425	10,900,000	14,023,754
Two weeks ago .....	520	9,940,500	11,304,070
Cor. week, 1923 .....	337	17,134,300	15,288,368

Comparative summary of aggregate exports in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1923, to Sept. 20, 1924.

	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs. ....	6,948,200	9,700,800	2,752,600
Bacon & Hams, lbs. ....	703,352,535	731,951,204	28,598,669
Lard, lbs. ....	756,394,157	792,503,447	36,109,290

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York, September 1 to September 24, 1925 bbls.



# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Chicago, Sept. 25, 1924.

**CATTLE**—Although the country held back weighty fed steers, these after a temporary show of action, dropped back into last week's price rut. Practically all grades of yearlings sold actively but at mid-week the bloom was off that branch of the trade.

Upturns for the week, however, on yearlings amounted to 25c, spots more, top youngsters selling upward to \$11.50. Best weighty steers topped for their class at \$10.65, nothing carrying big weight passed \$10.50 today when numerous loads scaling 1330@1585 lbs. went at \$10.00 and below.

Approaching Jewish holidays had a bearish influence on the already restricted demand for weighty steers. Inbetween grades of fat cows and heifers predominated, closing barely steady. Good to choice light and heavy grain fed heifers sold actively at higher prices.

Bulls and veal calves advanced 25c. Approximately 11,000 western grassers arrived, bulk of the steers going on killer account at \$6.25@7.25, a few reaching \$7.65.

**HOGS**—Prices were inclined to show a rising tendency when consignments to this market were sharply curtailed, arrivals at other important centers decreased and shippers took nearly the same number as a week ago. Packing sow values shifted very little, while most offerings scaling 150 lbs. and less ruled steady to 25c lower.

Other descriptions scored general 10@20c advances. Early in the week the extreme top on choice lightweights reached \$10.50, but a recession quickly followed, similar to that of last week.

**SHEEP**—Materially reduced supplies of fat lambs failed to offset the weakened condition noted in the east for the dressed product and fat lamb values sagged around 25c as compared with a week ago. Packers were very bearish on all sessions and trading was characterized by slow and incomplete clearances.

Fat sheep were scarce, most offerings changing hands at steady prices. Best range lambs topped at \$13.50, with the bulk at \$12.75@13.25, while most natives cashed at \$12.50@13.00, few selling above the latter price.

"Comeback" western lambs made \$13.10, with clipped offerings at \$10.60. Bulk of fat ewes brought \$5.00@6.50, with a few aged wethers at \$7.00, while yearlings made \$9.50.

## KANSAS CITY.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 25, 1924.

**CATTLE**—Although receipts of cattle this week have been fairly liberal the general trade shows a healthy tone and only slight changes have been scored in prices. Grain fed yearlings met broad demand and prices are steady to slightly higher while handyweights have found ready outlet at unchanged levels.

Heavy weights, both grain and grass fat kinds have been more conspicuous and buyers have discriminated against them to some extent, closing prices being around 25c lower. Choice yearlings made the week's top at \$11.00, while best handyweights scored \$10.80 and matured beefs stopped at \$10.25.

Bulk of grain fed offerings sold from \$8.00@10.25, while most of the straight grassers went from \$5.00@6.50. Wintered Kansas steers selling up to \$7.50.

Canner prices are strong while all other

classes of the stock are around steady. Bulls are 10@15c lower, and all killing calves are steady, top veals reaching \$10.00.

**HOGS**—Increased receipts most of which were light lights and stock pigs was instrumental in holding prices at around steady levels as compared with a week previous. Quality was the plainest of the season which is an indication that the old crop of finished hogs are about gone.

The week's top reached \$10.10 on Tuesday, but at the close best light weight butchers had to sell at \$9.80. Shippers have taken the bulk of the more desirable grades most of the week, but on late days packers competed for the stronger weights which resulted in narrowing the gap between shipper and packer prices.

Packing sows are around steady with \$8.25@8.75 taking the bulk.

**SHEEP**—With excessive receipts of sheep and lambs three weeks in succession, packers have been forced to freeze some of their holdings in order to prevent further price declines on the dressed product. Fat lamb prices show a decline of around 25c for the week, with best western offerings selling at \$13.00, bulk going from \$12.35@12.85.

Sheep moved at weak to 25c lower prices, best fat western ewes early in the week made \$6.25, most ewe offerings late bringing \$5.50@6.15.

## LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS.

Following are livestock prices at five leading Western markets on Thursday, September 25, 1924, as reported to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by leased wire of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Hogs (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded):	CHICAGO.	KANSAS CITY.	OMAHA.	E. ST. LOUIS.	ST. PAUL.
TOP	\$10.35	\$ 9.80	\$ 9.75	\$10.30	\$ 9.75
BULK OF SALES	9.00@10.00	9.15@ 9.75	8.50@ 9.65	10.00@10.25	8.75@ 9.75
Hvy. wt. (250-350 lbs.), med.-ch.	9.00@10.15	9.40@ 9.75	9.00@ 9.65	9.75@10.25	9.35@ 9.75
Med. wt. (200-250 lbs.), med.-ch.	9.75@10.35	9.50@ 9.80	9.25@ 9.75	10.00@10.30	9.35@ 9.75
Lt. wt. (100-200 lbs.), com.-ch.	8.90@10.30	9.45@ 9.80	8.75@ 9.75	9.75@10.30	9.15@ 9.75
Lt. lt. (130-180 lbs.), com.-ch.	8.00@10.20	8.15@ 9.50	7.75@ 9.40	9.00@10.20	8.65@ 9.75
Packing hogs, smooth	8.70@ 9.00	8.50@ 8.75	8.60@ 8.90	8.40@ 8.60	8.65@ 9.00
Packing hogs, rough	8.15@ 8.70	8.25@ 8.50	8.25@ 8.60	8.00@ 8.40	8.40@ 8.65
Slight. pigs (130 lbs. down), med. ch.	8.25@ 9.25	7.25@ 8.75		8.25@ 9.50	
Av. cost and wt. Wed. (pigs excluded)	9.02-263 lb.	9.45-226 lb.	9.20-263 lb.	10.12-211 lb.	
<b>Slaughter Cattle and Calves:</b>					
<b>STEERS (1,100 LBS. UP):</b>					
Choice and prime	10.10@11.60	9.80@11.25	9.75@11.35	10.00@11.00	
Good	9.00@10.75	8.50@10.15	8.65@10.25	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00
Medium	7.00@ 9.85	5.85@ 8.65	6.20@ 9.00	6.00@ 9.00	6.00@ 9.00
Common	5.25@ 7.00	4.25@ 5.85	4.25@ 6.25	4.50@ 6.00	4.75@ 6.00
<b>STEERS (1,100 LBS. DOWN):</b>					
Choice and prime	10.00@11.80	10.00@11.25	10.25@11.35	10.00@11.50	
Good	9.15@10.75	8.65@10.00	9.00@10.35	9.00@10.80	9.00@10.00
Medium	6.75@ 9.85	5.35@ 8.65	6.15@ 9.00	5.75@ 9.60	6.00@ 9.00
Common	5.00@ 7.00	4.25@ 5.35	4.25@ 6.15	4.25@ 5.75	4.25@ 6.00
Canner and cutter	3.00@ 5.00	3.25@ 4.25	3.25@ 4.25	3.50@ 4.25	3.00@ 4.25
<b>LT. YRLG. STEERS AND HEIFERS:</b>					
Good to prime (800 lbs. down)	8.75@11.25	8.65@10.75	8.75@10.85	9.00@10.75	8.00@10.00
<b>HEIFERS:</b>					
Good-choice (850 lbs. up)	7.75@10.50	6.50@ 9.85	7.00@10.00	6.00@ 8.50	6.50@ 9.00
Common-med. (all weights)	4.25@ 7.75	3.50@ 6.50	3.65@ 7.00	3.25@ 6.00	4.00@ 6.50
<b>COWS:</b>					
Good and choice	4.85@ 7.75	4.50@ 7.75	4.25@ 7.75	4.50@ 6.50	4.50@ 7.25
Common and medium	3.35@ 4.85	3.25@ 4.50	3.25@ 4.25	3.50@ 4.50	3.00@ 4.50
Canner and cutter	2.65@ 3.35	2.25@ 3.25	2.15@ 3.25	2.00@ 3.50	2.25@ 3.60
<b>BULLS:</b>					
Good-ch. (beef yrlds. excluded)	4.65@ 6.00	4.25@ 5.75	3.85@ 6.50	4.50@ 6.50	4.00@ 6.25
Can.-med. (canner and bologna)	3.00@ 4.65	2.50@ 4.25	2.75@ 3.85	2.50@ 4.00	2.50@ 4.00
<b>CALVES:</b>					
Med.-ch. (180 lbs. down)	9.50@12.50	7.00@10.00	7.00@10.00	7.00@10.75	7.00@ 9.75
Cull-com. (180 lbs. down)	6.00@ 9.50	3.50@ 7.00	3.50@ 7.00	3.50@ 7.00	4.25@ 7.00
Med.-ch. (180-280 lbs.)	5.00@12.25	5.00@ 9.50	4.50@ 9.50	6.00@10.00	4.00@ 9.25
Med.-ch. (280 lbs. up)	3.75@ 7.50	3.00@ 6.00	3.00@ 7.00	3.50@ 6.00	3.50@ 7.00
Cull-com. (180 lbs. up)	2.75@ 8.25	2.75@ 4.00	2.75@ 4.50	2.25@ 3.50	3.00@ 6.50
<b>Slaughter Sheep and Lambs:</b>					
Lambs, med.-pr. (84 lbs. down)	11.25@13.40	11.25@13.00	11.75@13.00	11.00@13.00	10.75@12.50
Lambs, cull-com. (all weights)	8.00@11.25	7.50@11.25	8.00@11.75	7.00@11.00	7.75@10.75
Yearling wethers, med.-prime	7.75@10.25	7.50@10.25	7.00@10.00	7.00@10.00	7.00@ 9.75
Wethers, med.-pr. (2 yrs. old and over)	4.50@ 8.25	5.00@ 7.25	4.75@ 7.25		3.75@ 7.50
Ewes, common to choice	3.50@ 6.75	3.00@ 6.15	3.75@ 6.00	3.00@ 5.50	2.75@ 6.25
Ewes, canner and cull	1.00@ 3.50	1.00@ 3.00	1.00@ 3.75	1.00@ 3.00	1.50@ 2.75

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## OMAHA.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics,  
Omaha, Neb., Sept. 25, 1924.

**CATTLE**—Fed steers and yearlings were uneven. Weighty steers were draggy and current values are barely steady with a week ago. Choice yearlings and medium weight steers were favored and prices closed strong to 10@15c higher, with instances of 25c upturn on choice 1200@1250 lb. steers which sold upward to \$10.85@11.00.

Several consignments of long yearlings also reached \$11.00, the week's top price. Choice 1400 lb. steers turned today at \$10.55 and good to choice 1400@1450 lb. offerings at \$9.75@9.85.

Fed heifers sold up to \$10.00. Grass cows and heifers advanced 25@50c and bulls and veals held steady.

**HOGS**—Comparatively light receipts proved a bullish factor early in the week and values were carried upwards to a point which curtailed shipping inquiry. As a result part of the early advance was wiped out later.

Compared to a week ago current prices are mostly 15@25c higher; bulk today \$8.50@9.65, top \$9.75.

**SHEEP**—Fat lambs have sold unevenly, but ups and downs about balance. Today's prices were in practically the same notches as a week ago. Bulk fat range lambs cleared today at \$12.65@12.90, top \$13.00; natives mostly \$12.00@12.50.

Sheep show weakness, best wethers for the week selling at \$7.50, with good and choice fat ewes of handy and light weight, \$5.75@6.00; heavy ewes downward to \$4.00.

## ST. LOUIS.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

E. St. Louis, Ill., Sept. 25, 1924

**CATTLE**—Compared with a week ago medium to choice, tidy, light and medium weight native steers, long yearlings and choice light yearling steers 25c higher, other native steers, western steers, grass heifers, stocker and feeder steers and heifers 25c lower; good light yearlings, heifers, beef cows and canners steady; bologna bulls 25@50c lower; light vealers 50c lower.

Tops for week: Matured steers, \$11.00; long yearlings, \$11.20; light yearlings, \$10.75; mixed yearlings, \$9.75; bulk native steers, \$8.00@10.50; westerns, \$5.25@6.65; fat light yearlings, \$9.00@9.75; cows, \$3.75@4.50; canners, \$2.25@2.50; bologna bulls, \$3.50@4.25.

**HOGS**—Hog market continues nervous with an undertone of weakness distinctly apparent whenever runs are a bit heavy. Trade ruled higher the first of the week but was bearish from mid-week on with light hogs showing most reaction, these backing down to a basis steady with a week ago. Butchers scaling 190 lbs. and better remaining 10@15c higher. The disappearance of the spread between light and weighty hogs is a feature.

Bulk of desirable offerings 160 lbs. and up brought \$10.15@10.25 today, a few extra choice loads \$10.30 and \$10.35. Under weights show 25c decline for the week;

good 140@150-lb. averages, \$9.75@10.00 largely today; 100@130-lbs., \$8.50@9.50; packing sows, weak to 10c lower; bulk, \$8.40@8.50.

**SHEEP**—Despite small supplies and a marked scarcity of good lambs the week's trade was dull with an easier trend in prices. City butchers paid \$13.25 earlier in the week but best lambs today sold at \$12.75@13.00; bulk for the week \$12.50@13.00; culls \$7.00; mutton ewes, \$4.00@5.00.

## ST. PAUL.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture.)

So. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 24, 1924.

**CATTLE**—Desirable grades of steers and yearlings, bulk of which have been grass fed kinds from the Western ranges, due to competition from feeder buyers, are unchanged, though fat cows and heifers have felt the bearish attempts and are selling weak to 25c lower, or more.

A fairly broad demand for lower grade material has brought about an opposite trend in these kinds, canners and cutters being on a strong to 15c higher basis while bologna bulls have scored an advance of fully 15@25c.

Dryfed material is still arriving in very small numbers, old head of yearlings selling up to around \$10.50. Bulk of the grassy sorts are passing through a \$5.50@6.50 spread, while grass cows and heifers find a common outlet at \$3.50@5.50. Canners and cutters sold today at the week's full advance, \$2.35@3.00 taking the bulk with a few strong weight cutters up to \$3.25.

Bologna bulls were weighed at \$3.25@3.75 for the most part. Veal calves, with an upturn of fully 25c, went to killers today at \$9.25@9.50 for best lights.

**HOGS**—A slump in hog prices near last week's close has been practically all regained at present. Today's market ruled steady to strong compared with Tuesday, top price of \$9.90 being paid by packers for one load of choice medium weight butchers. Shippers had a call for a few loads of lightweights but were unwilling to pay more than \$9.85, which price took most of the better grades of 160@275 lb. averages.

Less desirable grades, some lots carrying a sprinkling of underweights, cashed at \$9.75, while straight lots of 130@150 lb. weights were sorted out at \$8.50@9.00. Packing sows were salable at \$8.75@9.00 mostly.

**SHEEP**—Another 50c has been removed from fat lamb quotations since last Wednesday, bulk of the better grades of fat natives going over the scales at \$12.25 today, while untrimmed sorts were sorted out at \$11.25 and culls around \$8.50. On the week's opening session two loads of

choice Dakotas scored \$12.50 or 25c above the top on natives.

Sheep are unchanged, packers still taking the bulk of the fat ewes at \$4.50@6.00.

## ST. JOSEPH.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 23, 1924.

**CATTLE**—Cattle receipts for two days this week were around 10,800, which was 4,000 less than same day last week. Lighter supplies gave a firmer tone to the trade, and all classes are about steady with last week's close.

There was a fair showing of fed steers and yearlings and general quality was good. Best fed steers averaging 1,100 lbs. sold at \$10.65, and heavier kinds sold up to \$10.50, with bulk of all sales \$9.00@10.00. Best mixed yearlings sold up to \$10.25, with others at \$8.00@9.40. Kansas grass steers sold up to \$7.55, with most sales \$6.00@6.90, and Oklahoma \$4.75@5.20.

Fed heifers sold up to \$9.00, and grassers ranged \$4.00@6.00 mostly. A few fed cows sold \$5.00@6.00, with bulk of fair to good grassers \$3.25@4.50.

Cutters ranged \$2.75@3.25, and canners \$2.00@2.50. Bulls sold mostly \$3.50@4.50. Calves held steady, choice veals going at \$11.00.

**HOGS**—Hog receipts were light for two days, totaling around 9,000. Shippers bought bulk of hogs and values are 25@40c higher than last week's close. Tuesday's top was \$10.10 and bulk of sales \$9.50@10.00.

Packing sows sold mostly \$8.60@8.75, and stags \$7.25@7.50.

**SHEEP**—Sheep receipts around 13,000 for two days, practically all from Western ranges. Lamb values are around 15c lower, with best westerns at \$12.85 Tuesday. A few natives sold up to \$12.25.

Aged sheep steady to 25c lower, with best ewes at \$6.00. A few wethers sold at \$7.00 and yearlings \$9.00.

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References: Dun & Bradstreet



## SIOUX CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 24, 1924.

**CATTLE**—The week is bringing plenty of cattle, but at the same time there is development of a suggestion that the high class beef trade is beginning to sit up and do some wondering. At least it is noted that, while total receipts of cattle are running liberal, there is some hunting noticed for the well finished light and medium weight corn fed beefs.

Prices for these are running strong and a little higher this week, while medium grades of corn fed and the grass beefs have done well to hold steady to around 25c lower. Prime yearling beefs sold here today at \$11.25@11.50, the latter being top since last spring.

For bulk of the market prices were not better than steady to weak at \$9.50@10.50 for good to choice corn fed beefs, \$8.50 @9.50 for fair to good and from \$9.25 down for the medium and common grades.

Butcher she stock sold strong at \$4.50 @5.00 for grass cows and heifers, canner grades from \$3.00 down.

**HOGS**—Hogs were steady for the better grades and 10c lower on the common and medium qualities. On receipts of 6,000 the best butchers sold at \$9.90, bulk of butchers \$9.65@9.85, mixed butchers \$9.00@9.50, bulk of packers, including sows, \$8.75@9.00; common sows down to \$8.25 with the thin sows still begging an outlet at \$6.25@7.25. Half week total of hogs, 13,000.

**SHEEP**—Sheep were lower on a small run and in sympathy with outside markets, half week total 3,700. Best fat lambs \$12.75.

## NEW YORK MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under federal inspection for New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending September 20, 1924, with comparisons, as follows:

	Week ending Sept. 20, 1923.	Previous week.	Cor. week.
Western dressed meats:	11,373	10,883	10,014
Steers, carcasses	14,904	15,010	13,938
Cows, carcasses	52,056	51,706	49,887
Bulls, carcasses	58,446	56,447	50,020
Veal, carcasses	12,216	9,917	10,065
Hogs and pigs	60	2,083	2,083
Lambs, carcasses	20,975	23,106	18,287
Mutton, carcasses	3,685	5,211	5,710
Beef cuts, lbs.	130,877	153,366	120,964
Pork cuts, lbs.	1,119,145	955,021	875,061

Local slaughters:	Week ending Sept. 20, 1923.	Previous week.	Cor. week.
Cattle	11,373	10,883	10,014
Calves	14,904	15,010	13,938
Hogs	52,056	51,706	49,887
Sheep	58,446	56,447	50,020

## BOSTON MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughters under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially reported as follows for the week ending September 20, 1924, with comparisons:

	Week ending Sept. 20, 1923.	Previous week.	Cor. week.
Western dressed meats:	2,394	3,094	2,718
Steers, carcasses	986	1,285	1,206
Bulls, carcasses	59	84	31
Veals, carcasses	1,230	1,611	735
Lambs, carcasses	15,280	15,008	11,579
Mutton, carcasses	328	274	358
Pork, lbs.	339,842	440,208	63,330

Local slaughters:	Week ending Sept. 20, 1923.	Previous week.	Cor. week.
Cattle	2,027	1,949	1,450
Calves	2,229	1,912	1,715
Hogs	9,288	13,986	15,066
Sheep	7,224	6,637	8,503

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for week ending Saturday, September 20, 1924, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City	5,853	10,068	10,464	35,364
New York	1,361	2,407	21,881	2,451
Central Union	4,653	1,287	119	17,003
Total	11,867	14,362	32,464	54,818
Previous week	10,112	14,856	10,885	53,316

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

## CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,845	7,100	21,416
Swift & Co.	7,710	10,800	29,891
Morris & Co.	5,507	7,900	12,442
Wilson & Co.	6,207	7,000	9,458
Anglo American Prov. Co.	1,177	4,500	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,114	4,400	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	2,057	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	5,200	hogs: Miller & Hart.	.....
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	6,000	hogs: Western Packing	.....
& Provision Co.	11,200	hogs: Roberts & Oake, 4,300	.....
hogs: others, 15,900 hogs.	.....	.....	.....

## KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,975	2,172	4,900	7,143
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	5,289	1,706	3,960	6,973
Fowler Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	3,038	.....	.....	.....
Swift & Co.	8,029	4,239	4,988	9,386
Wilson & Co.	5,475	330	4,715	5,692
Local butchers	938	149	856	11
Total	30,393	11,548	22,694	34,832

## OMAHA.

	Cattle & Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,355	8,880	12,316
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	6,680	8,460	12,773
Dold Pkg. Co.	1,198	6,008	.....
Morris & Co.	3,891	4,508	6,231
Swift & Co.	6,720	7,073	11,990
John Roth & Sons	79	.....	.....
Hoffman Pkg.	.....	.....	.....
Mayerowich & Vail	31	.....	.....
Midwest Pkg. Co.	66	.....	.....
Omaha Pkg. Co.	60	.....	.....
John Roth & Sons	112	.....	.....
So. Omaha Pkg. Co.	98	.....	.....
Lincoln Pkg. Co.	303	.....	.....
Nagle Pkg. Co.	60	.....	.....
Sinclair Pkg. Co.	282	.....	.....
Wilson Pkg. Co.	222	.....	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	3,868	.....
Kennett-Murray & Co.	.....	4,110	.....
Other hog buyers, Omaha	.....	2,542	.....
Total	24,187	45,440	43,310

## EAST ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle & Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,264	3,256	1,766
Swift & Co.	4,545	8,474	2,489
Morris & Co.	1,958	3,127	1,020
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,568	.....	.....
St. L. Independent Pkg. Co.	1,652	.....	.....
East Side Packing Co.	1,070	4,450	158
Butchers	21,645	41,578	3,219
Total	36,111	60,885	8,652

## ST. JOSEPH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	5,442	1,673	7,215	10,340
Armour & Co.	2,101	351	3,136	3,017
Morris & Co.	2,033	739	3,065	1,411
Others	7,075	1,750	9,867	4,748
Total	16,651	3,929	23,883	19,561

## SIOUX CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	2,175	256	8,954	1,750
Armour & Co.	2,254	166	8,193	1,220
Swift & Co.	1,242	124	4,713	1,241
Sacks Pkg. Co.	37	27	4	.....
Smith Bros. Pkg. Co.	43	23	.....	.....
Local butchers	101	17	17	.....
Order buyers and packer shipments	1,152	.....	8,272	.....
Total	7,004	613	30,153	4,166

## OKLAHOMA CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,616	1,432	3,803	46
Wilson & Co.	3,615	1,407	3,490	68
Others	135	19	451	.....
Total	6,466	2,858	7,724	114

## WICHITA.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,630	878	5,711	523
Armour & Co.	510	125	1,593	.....
Dold Pkg. Co.	535	98	5,433	.....
Local butchers	250	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,424	976	9,144	523

## DENVER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,084	445	1,346	1,969
Armour & Co.	510	125	1,593	2,920
Blayney-Murphy Co.	506	918	12	.....
Miscellaneous	717	306	1,328	442
Total	2,817	883	5,185	5,043

## ST. PAUL.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,595	2,495	9,843	4,150
Hertz & Rifkin Co.	256	90	.....	.....
Katz Pkg. Co.	879	400	15,076	6,333
Swift & Co.	3,884	32	3,287	.....
Others	506	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,210	7,016	28,208	10,492

## MILWAUKEE.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Plankinton Pkg. Co.	1,260	4,125	5,376	1,417
United Dressed Beef Co.	126	.....	105	.....
R. Gumz & Co.	32	.....	.....	.....
F. C. Gross & Bro. Co.	93	27	.....	52
Local butchers	361	268	90	207
Local traders	449	67	12	2
Total	2,321	4,487	5,583	1,699

## INDIANAPOLIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Eastern buyers	3,576	3,499	24,451	3,039
Kingman & Co.	1,359	468	11,487	1,258
Moore & Co.	.....	.....	1,850	.....
Indianapolis Abat. Co.	634	163	1,932	139
Armour & Co.	220	282	4,104	61
Hilgemeyer Bros.	.....	.....	990	.....
Brown Bros.	132	39	30	14
Bell Pkg. Co.	93	.....	378	.....
Schussler Pkg. Co.	46	.....	378	.....
Meier Pkg. Co.	84	.....	272	.....
Indiana Prov. Co.	.....	26	495	.....
Art Wabnitz	13	78	.....	31
Riverview Pkg. Co.	8	.....	338	.....
Miscellaneous	973	200	46	516
Total	7,489	4,763	46,763	5,052

## CINCINNATI.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
E. Kahn Son's Co.	731	128	2,864	164
Kroger Groc. & Bak. Co.	275	63	1,394	.....
C. A. Freund	80	67	205	.....
G. Juengling	253	17	108	35
Schroth Pkg. Co.	17	.....	2,310	.....
H. H. Meyer Pkg. Co.	42	.....	2,056	.....
J. Hilburg & Son	171	20	.....	85
Wm. G. Rehn & Sons	151	97	.....	.....
Peoples Pkg. Co.	122	118	.....	.....
J. Bauer & Son	16	3	.....	.....
A. Sander Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	743	.....
J. Vogel & Son	.....	.....	801	.....
J. Hoffman & Son	.....	.....	328	.....
Lohrey Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	233	.....
Ideal Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	834	.....
Sam Gall	.....	.....	415	.....
J. Schlacter	.....	.....	154	.....
F. Blackburn	.....	.....	27	.....
J. Steiner	.....	.....	35	.....
Erhardt & Sons	.....	.....	39	.....
Total	1,858	574	11,777	974

## RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by market for the week ending September 20, 1924, with comparisons:

## CATTLE.

	Week ending Sept. 20, 1923.	Prev. week.	Cor. week.
Chicago	34,707	33,725	37,394
Kansas City	30,393	29,485	31,273
Omaha	24,187	25,665	29,891
St. Louis	36,111	39,396	43,748
St. Joseph	16,651	14,589	13,612
Sioux City	7,004	9,901	6,055
Oklahoma City	6,466	6,244	5,535
Indianapolis	4,487	7,466	8,801
Cincinnati	1,858	2,016	2,087
Milwaukee	2,321	2,046	.....
Wichita	2,424	2,231	1,115
Denver	2,817	2,385	.....
St. Paul	8,210	7,148	9,700

## HOGS.

	Week ending Sept. 20, 1923.	Prev. week.	Cor. week.
Chicago	92,700	120,800	123,400
Kansas City	22,694	16,606	54,995
Omaha	45,440	54,713	58,213
St. Louis	60,885	58,093	78,118
St. Joseph	23,883	25,698	37,579
Sioux City	30,153	40,110	18,875
Oklahoma City	7,724	8,033	9,019
Indianapolis	46,763	46,150	46,538
Cincinnati	11,777	15,655	11,726
Milwaukee	5,583	5,143	.....
Wichita	9,144	6,565	11,241
Denver	5,185	4,974	.....
St. Paul	28,208	27,123	37,844

## SHEEP.

	Week ending Sept. 20, 1923.	Prev. week.	Cor. week.
Chicago	73,187	67,476	69,962
Kansas City	34,832	28,340	32,762
Omaha	43,310	48,020	31,344
St. Louis	8,652	14,197	14,135
St. Joseph	19,516	24,364	15,224
Sioux City	4,166	2,302	2,177
Oklahoma City	114	.....	140
Indianapolis	5,052	3,719	4,404
Cincinnati	974	1,883	.....
Milwaukee	1,699	2,382	.....
Wichita	429	439	249
Denver	5,043	3,378	.....
St. Paul	10,492	9,105	10,971

## PHILADEL



## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES**—Active at unchanged rates. Killers cleaned house to end of the week. Demand fairly broad. Detailed movement follows: 27,000 native steers 16c; 1,000 extreme light natives 14½c; 25,000 light cows 14½c; 23,000 branded cows 11½c; 5,500 Colorados 14c; 3,000 heavy Texas, 1,000 lights 15½c; 2,000 butts 15c; 2,300 heavy cows 15½c. Killers are inclined to want to keep sold up in view of the fact that most traders consider values resting about on top and transactions evidencing the truth of this. No weakness is indicated. Killers feel they will be in a better position to take advantage of opportunities for appreciations with a sold up market than with material unsold on hand. Every selection on the list sold except butts; natives quoted 11½c; brands 10-10½c paid; small packers well sold out at 14½-14¾c for Sept. natives, brands 12c.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—A steady to strong situation is noted in country descriptions. Tanners are beginning to slack off their interest preparatory to the convention and also because of continual advances asked. As high as 11½c is asked locally for buff weights and tanners are not prepared to bid over the last paid basis of 11c. Demands at such a level are small. It is said plenty of over 50 lbs. hides are available in the outside markets due to collectors having sold out the under 50 lbs. goods to patent leather tanners. Car local 50 lbs. up stock reported sold at 10½c. The over 6 lbs. material is difficult to move, demands usually being around 9½-10c. The light end of the list is in keen request for patent leather purposes up to 14c. Several sales reported from nearby points at that figure delivered Chicago basis and f.o.b. at points east of here. Several cars Canadian 25@50 stock sold at 12¾c flat and several cars 50 lbs. up Canadians made 9½c flat. Several cars Northwestern 45 and 50 lbs. up countries sold at 10½c. All weight hides of exceptional quality in that section topped 12c delivered while the general run of stock in that section rated at 11¼@11½c delivered basis in recent business. Local dealers as a rule are inclined to feel that prevailing prices represent about as much as can be gotten in the face of the big movement of packer hides at no advances. All weight hides are quoted at 11@11½c in carlots and 9@10c in small parcels. Heavy steers 12@13c for descriptions and sellers; heavy cows 9½@10½c paid; butts 10½@11c paid and up to 11½c now talked but hardly expected to be gotten; extremes 14c paid; branded country run of stock 9@9½c flat and country packers 10@12c; butts 8½@9c; inside reported bid; country packers 10@10½c paid and glue hides 7@7½c paid.

**CALFSKINS**—Quietness still rules in skins though there is a report current in the east to the effect that some 10@15 lbs. city calf sold at 22c. Last business in local cities was at 21c and further light offerings are available at that rate. Packers have done nothing on their 50,000 August skins and still hold Septembers. They talk 23½c and report some export nibbling. Domestic buyers are drawing away from the market. Outside city calfskins are quiet and featureless, being quoted at 17@18c for good points while country run ranges at 15@16c. Recent business noted in Northwestern cities at 18c for calf 14½c for kip and \$1.15 for deacons. Kipskins are quiet. Cities last sold at 17c and further light offerings are noted. Packers are quiet being held at 18¾@19c. In addition to the 1,500 August packer branded kip sold earlier in the week at 14½c, about 5,000 more moved privately, said to be at 14c; several bids at 13½c were made on

this lot. Country kipskins quoted at 13-15c.

**MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS**—Dry hides are quiet and unchanged at 15-16. Horse hides quoted \$4.50-4.75 for good mixed and \$5.00@5.25 for renderers of quality. Packer pelts are selling steady around \$2.25@3.00; dry skins 30@33c; pickled skins \$8.00-11.00 doz.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES**—No new business is reported in city slaughter stock but strong levels continue asked on the meager lines of material available for sale. Natives last sold at 15½c which is considered top value though efforts are being made to get 16c on next business. Brands are firm and last sold at 14½c for butts and 13½c for Colorados; cows are held at 14½c for all weight material and butts at 10½-11.

**OUTSIDE PACKER HIDES**—A firm undertone is still noted in these descriptions with a limited trade passing from time to time. About 3,000 late salting all weight native steers made 15c and 2,000 all weight eastern packer cows sold at 14c; a car of butts sold at 10½c. Canadian sellers are selling nothing as far as can be learned. Western killers are ranging their lines at 10@10½c for mixed cows and steers native and branded as to lots in mountain regions. Coast killers ask 13½c for steers and 11½c for cows in initial opening of the September production; no business yet.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—Firmness continues evident in country descriptions though in some quarters fears for an easier market are noted. A car of Penn all weight hides sold at 11c flat for cows and steers. A car of Northwestern all weights 48 lbs. average topped 12c selected and delivered. Light hides in that section topped 14c and heavy stock over 50 lbs. made 10½c though more stock now valued at 11c. Southern hides are active. Bids of 13c refused for Georgia 15@45 lbs. grub and tick free material. Alabama 30@50 lbs. stock 12½c asked; No. Carolina 25-45 lbs. sold 13½c. Canadian lights quoted 13-13½c asked flat and heavies 9½c paid.

**CALFSKINS**—Car N. Y. 5@7 lbs. calf sold \$1.75. Car outside skins \$1.33 for 4@5's and slunks and \$1.75 for 5@7's N. Y. medium and heavy stock \$2.35-3.25 last paid; kip \$3.40-4.25. Penn city calf held firm.

## CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES.

Summary of top prices for livestock at leading Canadian centers for the week ending September 18, 1924:

BUTCHER STEERS.				
1,000-1,200 Lbs.				
	Week ended Sept. 18	Same week 1923	Week ended Sept. 11	
Toronto	8.75	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.15	
Montreal (W)	6.50	6.50	6.50	
Montreal (E)	6.50	6.50	6.50	
Winnipeg	5.50	6.00	5.50	
Calgary	5.00	5.00	5.50	
Edmonton	4.75	4.50	4.75	

VEAL CALVES.			
	Week ended Sept. 18	Same week 1923	Week ended Sept. 11
Toronto	12.00	12.50	12.00
Montreal (W)	10.00	12.00	9.00
Montreal (E)	10.00	12.00	9.00
Winnipeg	7.00	7.00	7.00
Calgary	4.50	5.75	4.50
Edmonton	4.25	5.50	4.25

SELECT BACON HOGS.			
	Week ended Sept. 18	Same week 1923	Week ended Sept. 11
Toronto	11.25	10.85	11.25
Montreal (W)	10.50	10.75	10.25
Montreal (E)	10.50	10.75	10.25
Winnipeg	9.02	12.10	9.45
Calgary	8.00	11.25	9.00
Edmonton	9.10	12.10	9.35

GOOD LAMBS.			
	Week ended Sept. 18	Same week 1923	Week ended Sept. 11
Toronto	12.50	13.25	13.25
Montreal (W)	12.00	12.25	10.75
Montreal (E)	12.00	12.25	10.75
Winnipeg	11.00	11.25	11.00
Calgary	11.50	11.00	11.25
Edmonton	11.50	10.50	11.50

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 20, 1924:

CATTLE			
	Week ending Sept. 20	Prev. week	Cor. week 1923
Chicago	34,707	33,725	49,200
Kansas City	41,941	43,043	41,374
Omaha	23,901	26,069	18,437
East St. Louis	20,036	20,290	20,163
St. Joseph	12,370	11,327	10,146
Sioux City	4,432	4,228	5,673
Cudahy	911	966	.....
Fort Worth	10,045	14,758	10,321
Philadelphia	2,316	2,441	2,370
Indianapolis	3,375	3,117	2,115
Boston	2,927	1,949	1,450
New York & Jersey City	11,373	10,893	10,014
Oklahoma City	9,224	9,317	7,117

HOGS			
	Week ending Sept. 20	Prev. week	Cor. week 1923
Chicago	92,700	120,800	118,143
Kansas City	22,694	16,606	54,995
Omaha	34,014	41,661	31,017
East St. Louis	31,108	30,991	39,328
St. Joseph	14,301	14,254	20,204
Sioux City	24,377	32,276	20,102
Cudahy	4,698	4,948	12,900
Ottumwa	12,056	11,643	13,458
Fort Worth	5,070	3,792	6,409
Philadelphia	17,797	18,209	24,956
Indianapolis	16,704	14,292	17,204
Boston	9,288	13,896	15,096
New York & Jersey City	52,056	51,706	49,887
Oklahoma City	7,724	8,033	9,019

SHEEP			
	Week ending Sept. 20	Prev. week	Cor. week 1923
Dry pelts	\$0.30@0.33	\$0.30@0.32	\$0.27@0.30
Kansas City	34,832	28,340	32,702
Omaha	43,187	48,848	36,676
East St. Louis	5,705	7,613	9,818
St. Joseph	14,758	13,054	9,400
Sioux City	3,917	2,301	2,526
Cudahy	405	707	.....
Fort Worth	1,442	1,716	1,693
Philadelphia	6,158	5,809	7,825
Indianapolis	914	1,717	1,212
Boston	7,224	5,837	8,563
New York & Jersey City	58,446	56,447	50,020
Oklahoma City	114	71	140

## CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ending September 27, 1924, with comparisons, are as follows:

PACKER HIDES.				
	Week ending Sept. 27, '24	Week ending Sept. 20, '24	Corresponding week 1923	
Spread native steers	@18½c	@18½c	17	@17½c
Heavy native steers	16 @16½c	16 @16½c		@14½c
Heavy Texas steers	@15c	@15c		@12½c
Heavy butt branded steers	@15c	@15c		@12½c
Heavy Colorado steers	@14c	@14c		@11½c
Ex-light Texas steers	11½@12c	11½@12c		@9½c
Branded cows	@11½c	@11½c		@9½c
Heavy native cows	@15½c	@15½c		@14c
Light native steers	@14½c	@14½c		@12½c
Native butts	@11½c	@11½c	11	@11½c
Branded butts	@10c	@10c	9	@9½c
Calfskins	23 @23½c	23 @23½c	17	@18c
Kip	@18½c	@18½c	15	@15½c
Slunks, regular	1.25@1.35	1.25@1.35		@1.40
Slunks, hairless	50@55c	50@55c	35	@75c

Light, Native, Butts, Colorado and Texas steers 10 per lb. less than heavies.

## CITY AND SMALL PACKERS.

CITY AND SMALL PACKERS.				
	Week ending Sept. 27, '24	Week ending Sept. 20, '24	Corresponding week 1923	
Natives all weights	14 @14½c	14 @14½c	12	@12½c
Bulls native	@11c	@11c	10	@10½c
Branded hides	12 @12½c	12 @12½c	9	@9½c
Calfskins	@22c	@22c	16½	@17c
Kip	14 @16c	14 @16c	14½	@15c
Slunks, regular	@1.25	@1.25	1.25@1.35	
Slunks, hairless	@30c	@30c	30	@60c

COUNTRY HIDES.				
	Week ending Sept. 27, '24	Week ending Sept. 20, '24	Corresponding week 1923	
Heavy steers	10½@11c	10½@11c	10	@11c
Heavy cows	9½@10c	9½@10c	9	@10c
Butts	10½@11c	10½@11c	9	@10c
Extremes	13 @14c	13 @14c	10	@11c
Bulls	8½@9c	8½@9c	8	@8½c
Branded	8 @8½c	8 @8½c	7½	@8c
Calfskins	15 @15½c	15 @15½c	13	@14c
Kip	13 @14c	13 @14c	12	@13c
Light calf	1.25@1.30	1.25@1.30	1.25@1.30	
Deacons	\$1.10@1.20	\$1.10@1.20	\$1.00@1.10	
Slunks, regular	\$1.15@1.25	\$1.15@1.25	\$0.75@1.00	
Slunks, hairless	\$0.30@0.40	\$0.30@0.40	\$0.25@0.30	
Horsehides	\$4.50@5.00	\$4.50@5.00	\$3.00@4.00	
Hogskins	\$0.25@0.30	\$0.25@0.30	\$0.20@0.25	

SHEEPSKINS.				
	Week ending Sept. 27, '24	Week ending Sept. 20, '24	Corresponding week 1923	
Large packers	@2.85	@2.85		
Small packers	\$2.00@3.00	\$2.00@3.00		
Phrs. apr. lamb	\$1.75@2.25	\$1.75@2.25	\$1.40@1.65	
Phrs. shearl's	@1.15	@1.15	\$1.10@1.20	
Dry pelts	\$0.30@0.32	\$0.30@0.32	\$0.27@0.30	

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## ICE NOTES.

The Union Ice Company is contemplating the erection of a new ice storage plant in Santa Paula, Calif.

The Pacific Fruit and Produce Company has begun improvements, to cost \$18,000, on its cold storage plant in Wenatchee, Wash.

The Ott Ice and Fuel Company plans to erect a 12-ton ice plant in Ott, Ala.

The City Ice Company, Pine Bluff, Ark., contemplates doubling the capacity of its present plant at a cost of around \$25,000.

A \$20,000 ice and cold storage plant is planned for Adel, Ga., by B. Powell and others.

The City Ice Company has been incorporated in Vicksburg, Miss., with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. M. Dutton, J. L. Blackwell and M. C. McCrary.

The Glenville Ice Company, Glenville, Ga., has been sold to W. C. Curry, who will remodel and re-equip it.

The Lampasas Ice and Refrigerating Company plans to erect an addition to its cold storage plant in Lampasas, Tex.

The Longview Ice Company has been incorporated in Longview, Tex., with a capital stock of \$175,000, by J. C. Kennedy, E. Q. Whitney and L. R. Williams. An ice manufacturing plant will be erected.

It is thought that the Greensboro Ice Company, Greensboro, Ala., will rebuild its plant, which was recently destroyed by fire.

The Portsmouth Ice Delivery Corporation, Portsmouth, Va., has increased its capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The Cairo Ice & Cold Storage Company, Cairo, Ga., plans to rebuild its plant, recently burned to the ground.

The East Texas Ice Company has been incorporated in Gilmer, Tex., with a capital stock of \$175,000, by J. C. Kennedy, E. Sullivan and others.

## SOME REFRIGERATING KINKS.

L. A. Lambert in "Refrigeration."

One thing that the average engineer in charge of refrigerating machinery has to learn by experience is to look out for freeze-ups. No matter how many times one is told to look out for this possibility when cold weather comes along, some day, sooner or later, it will be found that one has overlooked draining some of the water connections, or the condenser, in case it is of the double pipe or multi-tube type.

### What Happened to One Plant.

This is just what happened in a case where the men had not had much experience with refrigerating machinery. The plant was equipped with a double-pipe condenser, which was placed in an unheated building next to the power house. The place was shut down from Saturday noon until Monday morning every week in the year.

This particular Saturday was a mild day in December. That night the temperature dropped well below freezing, and it kept going down all Sunday until it was about five degrees above zero when night came.

The day fireman and the night watchman, who generally looked after the plant nights and Sundays, gave no thought to the refrigerating machine. They had had sufficient experience to keep the water lines and other piping about the plant from freezing but supposed that there was nothing about the ice machine that required attention.

### A Frozen Refrigerating Machine.

Monday morning when the chief came on the job he found that a dozen return bends on the double-pipe condenser either split or broken, due to water freezing solid during the night. The windows in the condenser room had been left open for about 36 hours, and the room temperature had been practically the same as the outside temperature during the entire period. Fortunately, none of the inner pipes of the condenser had split.

The writer was installing additional air-cooling equipment at this time in the plant and was called on to recommend some means for getting the condenser into service again at the earliest possible time, as it was necessary to run the machine in connection with some of the manufacturing processes.

We removed the return bends from the stands and with a steam lance thawed out the ice in the ends of the pipes. By using all of the good return bends six of the eight stands were reconnected.

### Had Another Machine in Plant.

A new machine had been installed to take care of an expected increase in the load. The condenser for this machine was of the atmospheric bleeder type and was on top of the building in which the double-

## STEVENSON'S 1922 "Man Size" Door Closer

stops the loss—the outflow of dry cold air, the ruinous inflow of warm moist air—at unclosed doorways.

Size No. 1 (29½ in.) \$9.50 No. 2 (23½ in.) \$8.50  
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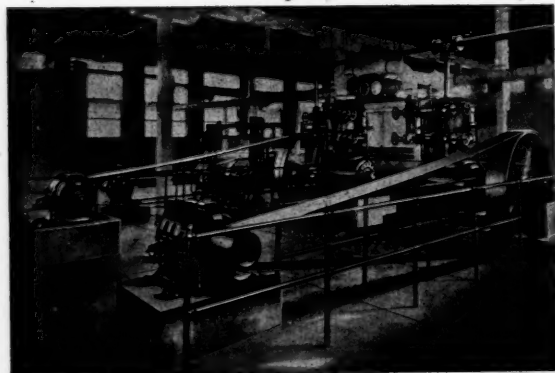
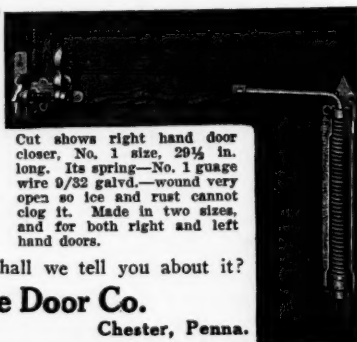
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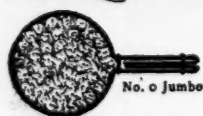
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Hermetically seals Refrigerator and Cold Storage Doors, Joints of sectional cooling rooms and is extensively employed for all other purposes requiring an Airtite, Dustproof, Waterproof or Noiseless means of closure-contacts.

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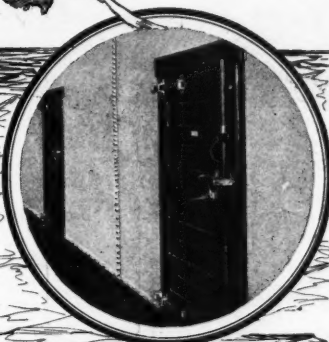
No individual firm is stricter than Uncle Sam in the purchase of suitable equipment for all branches of the Government and most particularly for his men of war. Here, quality and efficiency must be proven before installation.

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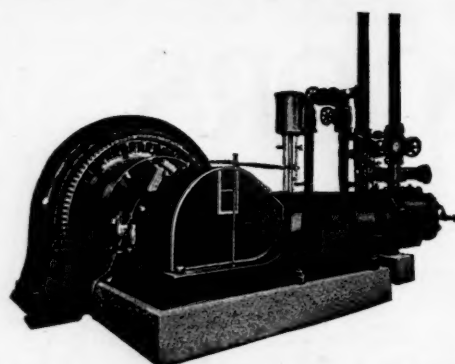
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300 ton direct connected Electric Driven De La Vergne High Speed Machine

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De La Vergne high speed horizontal machines have been in actual use longer than any other design. The patented auxiliary suction port is a great advantage, not only increasing the efficiency but insuring perfect lubrication.

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Made of specially selected, clean, dry cork granules. No foreign binder used. Every sheet thoroughly baked—no green centers. Edges and corners are square and sharp. Write for booklet.  
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pipe condenser was located. Owing to the delay in getting the refrigerating machine started, the superintendent was anxious to make up for lost time, so in order to speed up the work he ordered the second machine started.

When they came to start this machine, they found that the water line to the condenser was frozen solid and the pipe was split in addition. They then tried to run both machines on the double-pipe condenser, but with two stands out of commission the head pressure went up to over 200 pounds even though the machines were still not up to full speed.

#### How It Was Patched Up.

After considering a number of schemes, I happened to think of a similar occurrence in another plant. This gave me an idea, so we got several lengths of old hose that had been used for various purposes around the factory. These were cut into convenient lengths and fitted on the inside pipes in place of the return bends.

The ends of the hose were fastened in place with wire twisted until it held the hose tight to the pipe. This proved sufficient to permit the usual operating pressure of 25 pounds on the water piping of the condenser, and the two sections were again put in service. The plant was run until new return bends were secured.

#### PACKERS' CONVENTION PLANS.

(Continued from page 25.)

tages will accrue to the convention if the reservations are sent in by the day mentioned. A schedule of the available rooms at the Drake Hotel, and the rates for them, was printed in last week's issue.

No important changes have been made in the program for the sectional meetings which will be held Friday and Saturday, October 17 and 18, preceeding the opening of the formal convention sessions. The outline program for these meetings and for other sessions of the convention has been announced previously.

#### JUDGES FOR IDEA CONTEST.

Special care has been taken to "impanel" a trustworthy jury to pass upon the merits of contestants in the competition for the best practical ideas for improving packinghouse methods, in which prizes will be given by the Institute of American Meat Packers and THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

In order to keep the source of each proposal secret, all the entries were re-copied on plain paper, leaving out all clues to name or firm, and keyed in a way which even the judges will not be able to decipher. Dissatisfaction from that source, therefore, can hardly arise.

To follow up all means to ensure impartiality in the judgment it was decided to leave the choice of a chairman for the award committee to the representatives of packinghouse machinery manufacturers. Of these B. F. Nell is chairman, and the other members are John J. Dupps, Jr., John Allbright and F. N. Beeson.

These gentlemen unanimously chose as chairman of the award committee, Mr. H. P. Henschien, a well-known figure in the field of packinghouse architecture and engineering. The remainder of the award committee was chosen by lot from a list of names of practical superintendents and engineers of firms with membership in the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Awards will be announced at the convention in Chicago on October 20-23.

**OHIO PACKERS HOLD MEETING.**

The Central Ohio Meat Packers Association, a group of Ohio packers organized for mutual cooperation, is meeting with increased success in its monthly meetings.

The September meeting was held at Dayton, with president Elmer J. Focke in the chair and a good attendance. Ben Thomas of the Lima Packing Co. was to make a talk on packinghouse accounting, but because of illness was unable to be present.

The meeting developed into a lively round-table on several timely topics. Edward Schenk of the Columbus Packing Co. talked on costs and Mr. McCurdy on credits, both subjects bringing out lively discussion and much valuable information.

An invitation was extended to hold the October meeting at Columbus as guests of the Columbus Packing Company. It was decided to have a set program for each meeting, each to deal with some phase of the industry. At the October meeting by-products will be the subject, and in addition to a talk on this subject by superintendent Howard Wilson of the Columbus Packing Co., Mr. Wilson will also give a cutting test on hogs. All Central Ohio packers and slaughterers are eligible to membership in this association.

**DEATH OF ED. BUTTERWORTH.**

His many friends in the packing industry will regret to learn of the sudden death recently of Ed. Butterworth, sales manager in the Southeast for the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y. He had a large acquaintance in the trade and enjoyed to an unusual degree the confidence of his employers.

Ed. Butterworth came to the United States from Canada in 1892. He entered the employ of the Jacob Dold Packing Company in Kansas City, and was with them until fire destroyed the Kansas City plant of the concern in 1899. At that time he went with the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. in a minor capacity, and later was head of their provision department in Chicago.

Some fifteen years ago, on Dold's taking over the Capitol Refining Company, Washington, D. C., Ed. Butterworth was appointed their sales manager, and since that time had been in the employ of the Dold interests. Following the closing of the Capitol Refining Company, Mr. Butterworth was sent to supervise South-eastern states of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, and retained that position until the day of his death. He passed away suddenly in Charlotte, N. C., on Aug. 29.

**KENTUCKY PACKER PASSES ON.**

In the death of Frank F. Eckert a few weeks ago, the Eckert Packing Company and the packing industry alike suffered a heavy loss.

Mr. Eckert was president of the Eckert Packing Co., Henderson, Ky. His father, Joseph Eckert, established the business many years ago in a small way, from which it has grown until now it is known as one of the most energetic of the smaller plants. Upon the death of the elder Eckert, two sons, Frank F. and Edward A., succeeded to the business. Frank, the oldest son, was made president, while Edward was general superintendent of the plant.

The direct cause of Frank F. Eckert's death was an operation for appendicitis, from which he failed to rally. He was 55 years old, and is survived by his widow, three sisters and two brothers.

**WILSON WINS IN COURT.**

(Continues from page 26.)

paper had up to that time pressed their claims to judgment.

**Receiver was not Planned.**

"Substantial progress had been made prior to August 23, 1924, in co-operation with the committee formed to represent the debenture bonds of the company, and with officials of the company, toward working out a voluntary plan of readjustment, and there had been numerous conferences between members of the Bankers' Committee and the Bond Committee and the officers of the company to this end."

"No plans had been made for the appointment of any receiver or receivers for the company, and it was the hope of all concerned that it would be possible to carry out a plan without receivership. These hopes were completely upset by the appointment of a receiver on the ex parte application of the complainant herein, which caused great and irreparable injury to the credit of the company and so paralyzed its operations that a federal receivership became imperative, in order to preserve the business and protect the interests of security holders, creditors and stockholders of all classes."

**Mr. Wilson Gives Facts.**

In his lengthy affidavit giving the history and facts of the case, Mr. Wilson says:

"The bill of complaint and affidavit are a tissue of statements that are either wholly false or incomplete or misleading, as I shall more particularly set forth in this affidavit. The effect is to make a complete misrepresentation to the Court of the defendant's position. Such a bill of complaint and affidavit could only have been filed by a person who either knew himself to be ignorant of the facts, or deliberately intended to deceive."

Concerning the business of the company Mr. Wilson says:

"The defendant is the third largest manufacturer and distributor of meat food products in the United States, and for many years has done business in the states of New York and Illinois. It owns either all or a majority of the capital stock of numerous subsidiary and affiliated corporations doing business in various parts of the United States and in foreign countries."

"The business done by the defendant and such other corporations is of very great magnitude, its gross sales and those of said other corporations during the year 1923 having aggregated approximately \$275,000,000, and the interest of its bondholders, creditors, stockholders and of the general public as well are involved therein and affected thereby."

It has outstanding preferred stock to the number of 100,790 shares having an aggregate par value of \$10,079,000, and common stock to the number of 202,219 shares without nominal or par value. It has approximately 7,000 stockholders.

**Losses and Profits.**

"The losses sustained by the defendant in each of the years 1921 and 1922 were largely due to the depression in business and the falling off of its exports following the world war, and the consequent decline in the market prices for its products, which resulted in a large depreciation of its inventories."

"This was common to many large American enterprises, particularly those engaged in dealing in products similar to those which the defendant manufactures and sells, and it was accompanied by a serious business depression in the domestic markets of the United States throughout the greater part of the years 1920 and 1921, which was also responsible for a substantial part of the defendant's losses in said years."

"For the year ending December 29, 1923, the defendant, with its subsidiary and af-

filiated companies showed gross profits of upwards of \$7,000,000, and net profits of \$2,450,866.43.

"For the year 1924 to date the figures are not yet fully available, but it is estimated on the basis of reports received up to this time that the company, with its subsidiary and affiliated companies, will have made profits sufficient to cover its regular charges for interest and depreciation, and that on this basis the operations for the remaining months of the year would have enabled it to show a fair amount of net profits on the year."

"It is not true, as alleged in the bill of complaint, that on June 1, 1924, the defendant did not have the cash with which to pay the semi-annual interest of approximately \$400,000 then falling due on its 6 per cent convertible bonds, or that on August 1, 1924, it did not pay the semi-annual interest of about \$345,000 then falling due on its 7½ per cent convertible bonds. On the contrary the defendant met each of said semi-annual installments of interest promptly when due, and has not at any time made default in the payment of interest or sinking fund installment on any of its outstanding bonds or other obligations."

**No Plans for a Receiver.**

After telling how efforts to raise additional capital had been blocked, Mr. Wilson says:

"In view of the progress which had been made all those interested in the company's affairs, including particularly the officers of the company, hoped that it would be possible to work out a voluntary plan of readjustment and that a receivership might be avoided in the interest of the company's good will and of all its security holders, creditors and stockholders."

"All felt that such a plan could and would best protect and conserve the assets of the defendant, and would be in the best interests of all of its creditors and stockholders and of the general public. The statement quoted in paragraph 24 of the bill of complaint was utterly false and unauthorized, and is not attributable to the Chicago office of the defendant, or to the defendant or any one representing it, nor was it authorized by either of the aforesaid committees."

"On August 23, 1924, so far as I or any of the other officers of the company know, or have any reason to believe, there were no plans on foot for the appointment of a receiver for the defendant. The defendant and its officers had no intimation of the complainant's intention to institute this suit or any other proceeding against it, nor did it have any notice of the institution or pendency of such suit until Monday, August 25, 1924, when it first learned thereof through representative of the press and as a result of inquiries made at its offices in the city of Chicago. Neither the defendant nor its officers have at any time had any communication with or from the complainant herein, nor any institution of any kind of his intentions to institute the suit."

**Not Even a Stockholder.**

"So far as the defendant knows, the complainant is not a stockholder therein. Its records show that he is not and never has been a stockholder of record of the defendant. If it be a fact that he is either the holder or owner of 25 shares of its preferred stock as is alleged in the bill of complaint, I verily believe that the same were very recently acquired by him or in his name solely for the purpose of harassing the defendant and injuring its credit, in the hope and expectation that it could be used as the basis for securing a receivership not for the general benefit of the stockholders and creditors of the company but in the selfish interest of particular persons who hoped to be connected with the complainant. At the time when the bill of complaint herein was filed, moreover, 25 shares of preferred stock had a market value of only about \$400."



# Chicago Section

John G. Hormel, of Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., was a Chicago visitor during the week.

F. T. Fuller, president of the Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia., spent a few days in the city during the week.

George Loveland, purchasing agent for the Babbitt Soap Company, Babbitt, N. J., spent a few days this week in Chicago.

L. A. Kramer, inventor and builder of the Kramer hog dehairing machine, called this week on some of his Chicago friends.

Frank Kohrs, secretary and treasurer of the Kohrs Packing Co., Davenport, Ia., called on his Chicago friends during the week.

W. O. Buskirk, manager, and H. Veenker, general superintendent of the John Morrell & Co. plant in Sioux Falls, S. D., were in Chicago this week.

Allan W. Doepkin, sales manager of F. Schenk & Sons Co., Wheeling, W. Va., was in Chicago this week. Mr. Doepkin is a high ranker in the "Sell Right" army.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago, for the week ending Saturday, September 20, for shipment sold out, ranged from 7.00 cents to 18.50 cents per pound, averaged 12.44 cents per pound.

B. S. Harrington, refinery superintendent for Armour & Company at Fort Worth, Texas, was in Chicago this week. Mr. Harrington is the inventor of the famous Harrington lard-pail filling machine.

James G. Cownie, of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., arrived in Chicago this week unharmed by the train wreck he was in. Aside from a stiff neck and shoulder, Mr. Cownie was as spry as ever. He says he leads a charmed life.

Chairman John T. Agar of the "ladies' night" committee for the packers' convention has added Harry Thompson of Libby, McNeill & Libby to his committee, which now includes the cream of the experts in that line in Chicago. Some night at Rainbo Gardens on October 20th!

John Vanderhoeven, of the famous packinghouse firm of Vanderhoeven & Co., Rotterdam, Holland, was in Chicago this week in the course of a tour of the United States. Mr. Vanderhoeven felt very much at home, his better half being an American. Besides, he was under Charley Herrick's wing while here.

for Armour & Co. at New York. He then became manager for Armour's South American interests, returning to take charge of the New England district. His change of base will not take him out of reach of his army of friends in the meat trade.

## EVENING MEAT CLASSES.

Employees of Chicago packing companies who wish to register for any of the evening courses in meat packing, which start next week, may do so by appearing at the first class meeting. Although the regular registration period extended only until September 27.

Information about the courses may be obtained from company representatives or by calling the Institute of Meat Packing, University of Chicago, telephone Midway 0800.

## GET YOUR ROOM EARLY.

In accordance with the request of the Committee on Attendance, many packers who are planning to attend the Institute convention with or without their families have made room reservations with the Drake Hotel, convention headquarters. It has been pointed out that, if a certain number of reservations are made by October 7, those making them will not only have assured themselves of a good choice of rooms, but will also have made it possible for the committee to secure better arrangements with the hotel.

## BELGIAN MARKET FOR MEAT.

The demand for packing house products in Belgium improved considerably during August, the demand for frozen beef going up fifteen per cent over the demand in July. A greater part of the beef stocks were liquidated.

The sales of lard were active until the high price of \$35 per hundred kilos reduced the demand, according to a cablegram from Commercial Attache Samuel H. Cross, Brussels, Belgium, to the Department of Commerce.

The sale of picnics was poor and the prices were down.

## Sentence Sermons

Written for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
by Roy L. Smith.

### I AM RICH—

- If I get more pleasure out of landscape than the owner gets out of the land.
- If I have a few friends who will defend me behind my back.
- If I have a work to do by which humanity is made happier.
- If I can keep my soul clean of envy when other men prosper.
- If I can pray a blessing on my work when the day's labor is ended.
- If I have made friends with a few good books.
- If my son continues to hold me in high esteem.

Frank W. Lyman, after a great many years with leading packers has severed his connection with the industry to become vice president and director of the American Glue Company, with headquarters at Boston. Mr. Lyman was district manager for the National Packing Co. and later

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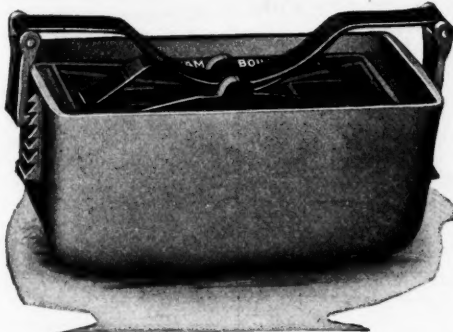
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Counselor At Law  
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Meat Loaf Pan, Made in 3 Sizes

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Tongue Loaf

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Made in three sizes

M-1	5 lbs.
M-2	8 lbs.
M-3	12 lbs.

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South American Representatives: The Brecht Co., Calle San Martin 235, Buenos Aires  
Canadian Representatives: Gould, Shapely & Muir Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Sept. 15.....	28,552	4,378	40,400	36,269
Tues., Sept. 16.....	12,440	2,458	18,307	29,743
Wed., Sept. 17.....	15,719	2,246	18,739	25,100
Thur., Sept. 18.....	10,173	2,447	23,312	25,079
Fri., Sept. 19.....	2,018	601	17,020	18,490
Sat., Sept. 20.....	506	459	1,427	2,271
Totals last week.....	69,408	12,675	119,214	137,552
Previous week.....	70,385	15,387	131,919	119,090
Year ago.....	72,072	12,688	137,199	144,270
Two years ago.....	73,760	15,066	117,706	83,215

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Sept. 15.....	4,982	229	7,292	3,528
Tues., Sept. 16.....	4,337	272	5,709	8,914
Wed., Sept. 17.....	5,800	251	2,430	12,751
Thur., Sept. 18.....	4,740	281	5,561	15,856
Fri., Sept. 19.....	3,624	34	8,205	11,576
Sat., Sept. 20.....	467	91	1,478	5,891
Totals last week.....	23,950	1,158	30,675	58,426
Previous week.....	23,493	810	35,315	45,448
Year ago.....	22,938	1,457	38,156	70,058
Two years ago.....	22,580	1,353	29,183	26,183

Receipts at Chicago Stock Yards thus far this year to Sept. 20, with comparative totals:				
	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.
Cattle.....	2,157,356	2,180,682	2,157,356	2,180,682
Calves.....	583,076	565,398	583,076	565,398
Hogs.....	7,162,789	7,227,121	7,162,789	7,227,121
Sheep.....	2,849,687	2,750,251	2,849,687	2,750,251

Combined weekly hog receipts at eleven markets for 1924 to Sept. 20, with comparisons:				
	Week.	Year to date.	1923.	1922.
Week ending Sept. 20.....	490,000	27,157,000	475,000	475,000
Previous week.....	475,000	26,834,000	475,000	475,000
Corresponding week, 1923.....	475,000	26,834,000	475,000	475,000
Corresponding week, 1922.....	437,000	20,308,000	437,000	437,000
Corresponding week, 1921.....	426,000	20,718,000	426,000	426,000

Combined receipts at seven points for the week ending Sept. 20, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1921.
Week ending Sept. 20.....	315,000	361,000	405,000	315,000
Previous week.....	311,000	378,000	364,000	311,000
1923.....	325,000	400,000	350,000	325,000
1922.....	314,000	325,000	250,000	314,000
1921.....	248,000	299,000	339,000	248,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1924 to Sept. 20, and the corresponding period for previous years:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1921.
1924.....	7,331,000	22,351,000	7,541,000	7,331,000
1923.....	7,625,000	22,171,000	7,457,000	7,625,000
1922.....	7,138,000	16,523,000	6,865,000	7,138,000
1921.....	6,240,000	16,168,000	8,312,000	6,240,000

\*Calves at Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph counted as cattle.

Chicago Stock Yards receipts, average weight and top and average prices for hogs for under-mentioned weeks:

	Number received.	Average weight, lbs.	Prices—Top. Average.
*Week ending Sept. 20.....	119,800	243	\$10.50 \$ 9.55
Previous week.....	131,919	248	10.40 9.40
1923.....	157,199	240	9.20 8.25
1922.....	117,766	252	10.55 9.00
1921.....	122,582	248	8.75 7.50
1920.....	78,566	241	18.25 16.70
1919.....	96,640	237	15.40 17.00
1918.....	98,695	242	20.40 19.20
1917.....	61,405	234	19.70 18.90
1916.....	138,754	218	11.25 10.40
1915.....	99,725	227	8.50 7.60
1914.....	88,692	235	8.90 7.90
Average 1914-1923.....	106,300	239	\$13.40 \$12.25

\*Receipts and average weight for week ending Sept. 20, 1924, unofficial.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Sept. 20.....	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.55	\$ 5.90	\$13.20
Previous week.....	9.80	9.40	6.15	13.85
1923.....	10.30	8.25	7.25	13.85
1922.....	10.25	9.00	6.40	13.85
1921.....	7.90	7.50	4.10	13.10
1920.....	14.85	16.70	6.00	13.10
1919.....	15.60	17.00	8.20	14.50
1918.....	15.40	19.20	11.05	17.00
1917.....	12.90	18.90	11.00	17.40
1916.....	9.45	10.40	7.75	10.30
1915.....	8.85	7.60	5.75	8.85
1914.....	9.10	7.90	5.20	7.50
Average 1914-1923.....	\$11.45	\$12.25	\$7.35	\$12.50

Following is given the net supply of cattle, hogs and sheep for packers at the Chicago Stock Yards for week mentioned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Sept. 20.....	46,000	88,000	83,200
Previous week.....	46,892	96,004	74,550
1923.....	49,290	119,148	74,213
1922.....	51,080	88,583	57,027
1921.....	40,620	97,549	96,210

\*Saturday, Sept. 20, estimated.  
Chicago packers' hogs slaughtered for the week ending Sept. 20, 1924.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.....	7,100	4,300	4,300
Anglo-American.....	4,500	10,800	4,400
Swift & Co.....	7,000	7,000	6,000
Hammond Co.....	11,200	4,300	4,300
Morris & Co.....	4,300	4,300	5,200
Wilson & Co.....	700	15,900	92,700
Boyd-Lanham.....			
Western Packing Co.....			
Roberts & Oake.....			
Miller & Hart.....			
Independent Packing Co.....			
Brennan Packing Co.....			
Wm. Davies Co.....			
Agar Packing Co.....			
Others.....			
Totals.....			

Previous week.....	120,800
Year ago.....	123,400
Two years ago.....	91,100
Three years ago.....	96,500

(For Chicago livestock prices see page 40.)

### LOUISVILLE.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 24, 1924.

**CATTLE**—A large supply of cattle arrived the first half of the week. The market was fairly active on the best light killing classes, but the medium and half-fat kinds were again slow and weak at last week's low time.

Trade on heavy steers was dull and plain weighty kinds were hard to sell at prevailing low prices. Few prime ripe heavy steers were offered. The best cows sold readily, with the medium kinds slow and a good outlet for canners and cutters. Bulls held steady, tops \$4.25.

**Quotations:** Prime heavy steers, \$7.50 @8.00; heavy shipping steers, \$5.50@7.50; fat heifers, \$4.50@7.50; fat cows, \$3.50@5.25; cutters, \$2.75@3.00; canners, \$2.00@2.25; bulls, \$3.00@4.25.

**CALVES**—Supply around 1,600 the first half of the week with the market active and steady on the best at \$9.00 down.

**HOGS**—Supply was moderate the first three days of the week with a gain of 25c so far. Demand is active for the choice hogs although extreme weighty kinds are rather slow at prevailing prices.

Best hogs, 175 lbs. up, \$10.00; 130@175 lbs., \$9.75; pigs, 80@130 lbs., \$7.25; 80 lbs. down, \$5.75; throwouts, \$7.75; stags, \$6.80 down.

**LAMBS**—Run continues moderate with few changes in prices. Best lambs \$11.50, choice \$12.00, seconds \$6.50@7.00.

Best fat sheep \$4.00@5.00. One double of stock ewes sold Monday at \$10.00 per head.

# Chicago Provision Markets

Reported by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY MARKET SERVICE

## CASH PRICES.

Based on Actual Cash Trading, Thursday,  
September 25, 1924.

### Green Meats.

Regular Hams—			
8-10 lbs. avg.	.....	@14%	
10-12 lbs. avg.	.....	@14%	
12-14 lbs. avg.	.....	@14%	
14-16 lbs. avg.	.....	@14%	
16-18 lbs. avg.	.....	@14%	
18-20 lbs. avg.	.....	@14%	

Skinned Hams—			
14-16 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	
16-18 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	
18-20 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	
20-22 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	
22-24 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	
24-26 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	
26-30 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	

Picnics—			
4-6 lbs. avg.	.....	@10%	
6-8 lbs. avg.	.....	@10%	
8-10 lbs. avg.	.....	@10%	
10-12 lbs. avg.	.....	@10%	
12-14 lbs. avg.	.....	@10%	

Bellies—(Square cut and seedless)			
6-8 lbs. avg.	.....	@18%	
8-10 lbs. avg.	.....	@17%	
10-12 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	
12-14 lbs. avg.	.....	@15%	
14-16 lbs. avg.	.....	@15%	

### Pickled Meats.

Regular Hams—			
8-10 lbs. avg.	.....	@14% @15%	
10-12 lbs. avg.	.....	@14% @15%	
12-14 lbs. avg.	.....	@14% @15%	
14-16 lbs. avg.	.....	@14% @15%	
16-18 lbs. avg.	.....	@15% @16%	
18-20 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	

Boiling Hams—(house run)			
16-18 lbs. avg.	.....	@15%	
18-20 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	
20-22 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	

Skinned Hams—			
14-16 lbs. avg.	.....	@17%	
16-18 lbs. avg.	.....	@17%	
18-20 lbs. avg.	.....	@17%	
20-22 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	
22-24 lbs. avg.	.....	@15%	
24-26 lbs. avg.	.....	@15%	
26-30 lbs. avg.	.....	@14%	

Picnics—			
4-6 lbs. avg.	.....	@10%	
6-8 lbs. avg.	.....	@10%	
8-10 lbs. avg.	.....	@9%	
10-12 lbs. avg.	.....	@9%	
12-14 lbs. avg.	.....	@9%	

Bellies (square cut and seedless)—			
6-8 lbs. avg.	.....	@17%	
8-10 lbs. avg.	.....	@17%	
10-12 lbs. avg.	.....	@16%	
12-14 lbs. avg.	.....	@15%	
14-16 lbs. avg.	.....	@15%	

### Dry Salt Meats.

Extra ribs 35-45	.....	@13%	
Extra cleats, 35-45	.....	@13%	
Regular plates, 6-8	.....	@10%	
Clear plates, 4-7	.....	@10%	
Jowl butts	.....	@10%	

Fat Backs—			
8-10 lbs. avg.	.....	@11%	
10-12 lbs. avg.	.....	@12%	
12-14 lbs. avg.	.....	@13%	
14-16 lbs. avg.	.....	@13%	
16-18 lbs. avg.	.....	@13%	
18-20 lbs. avg.	.....	@14%	
20-25 lbs. avg.	.....	@14%	

Clear Bellies—			
14-16 lbs. avg.	.....	@14%	
16-18 lbs. avg.	.....	@13%	
18-20 lbs. avg.	.....	@13%	
20-25 lbs. avg.	.....	@13%	
30-35 lbs. avg.	.....	@13%	
35-40 lbs. avg.	.....	@13%	
40-50 lbs. avg.	.....	@13%	

## FUTURE PRICES.

Official Board of Trade Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1924

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
September	13.32½	13.32½	13.25	13.30
October	13.30	13.30	13.20	13.25
November	13.20	13.20	13.15	13.15

CLEAR BELLIES—			
September	.....	.....	13.50
October	.....	.....	13.37½
SHORT RIBS—			
September	.....	.....	12.00
October	12.00	12.00	12.00

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1924.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
September	13.30	13.32½	13.22½	13.22½
October	13.30	13.30	13.20	13.22½
November	13.17½	13.20	13.15	13.17½ ax
December	13.12½	13.15	13.02½	13.10 b
January	13.12½	13.12½	13.02½	13.02½ b
May	12.95	12.95	12.87½	12.90

CLEAR BELLIES—			
September	.....	.....	13.50 n
October	.....	.....	13.37½ n
January	.....	.....	12.70 n
SHORT RIBS—			
September	.....	.....	12.05
October	.....	.....	11.95
November	.....	.....	11.85 n

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1924.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
September	13.30	13.37½	13.30	13.37½-40b
October	13.27½	13.32½	13.20	13.32½
November	13.20	13.32½	13.20	13.32½
December	13.10	13.20	13.10	13.20 b
January	13.05	13.17½	13.00	13.17½ ax
May	12.92½	13.05	12.90	13.05 b

CLEAR BELLIES—			
September	.....	.....	13.50 n
October	13.37½	13.37½	13.27½
January	.....	.....	12.70 b
SHORT RIBS—			
September	.....	.....	12.00 n
October	.....	.....	11.87½
November	.....	.....	11.87½

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1924.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
September	13.45	13.57½	13.50	13.52½-65
October	13.37½	13.47½	13.37½	13.47½
November	13.37½	13.45	13.37½	13.45
December	13.20-17½	13.35	13.17½	13.30 b
January	13.07½	13.20	13.07½	13.17½

CLEAR BELLIES—			
September	.....	.....	13.50 n
October	13.37½	13.37½	13.37½ ax
November	13.45	13.45	13.42½
December	12.80	12.80	12.80
SHORT RIBS—			
September	.....	.....	12.10
October	.....	.....	11.90 b
November	.....	.....	12.00 n

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1924.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
September	13.55	13.55-57½	13.50	13.55 b
October	13.47½	13.47½	13.42½	13.47½
November	13.45	13.45	13.40	13.42½ b
December	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30 ax
January	13.25	13.27½	13.17½	13.25½
May	13.20	13.20	13.07½	13.07½

CLEAR BELLIES—			
September	.....	.....	13.50 n
October	13.40	13.40	13.37½ ax
November	.....	.....	13.42½ n
January	12.82½	.....	12.82½
SHORT RIBS—			
September	.....	.....	12.05 ax
October	11.90	.....	11.70
November	12.05	12.05	12.00 ax

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1924.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Sept.	13.67½	13.80	13.67½	13.77½ b
Oct.	13.50	13.70	13.50	13.70 b
Nov.	13.50	13.70	13.50	13.70 b
Dec.	13.57½	13.57½	13.45	13.57½ b
Jan.	13.25-27½	13.57½	13.25	13.57½ b
May	13.20	13.42½	13.20	13.42½ b

CLEAR BELLIES—			
Sept.	.....	.....	13.50 n
Oct.	13.35	13.35	13.35
Nov.	12.85	12.85	12.85
SHORT RIBS—			
Sept.	.....	.....	11.90 n
Oct.	11.90	11.90	11.90 n
Nov.	.....	.....	11.95 n

## CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, September 25, 1924, with comparisons, follows:

	Week ending Sept. 25.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1923.
Armour & Co.	4,536	6,265	13,500
Anglo-Amer. Pro. Co.	4,225	4,573	8,500
Swift & Co.	6,470	10,117	15,500
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,952	4,605	9,000
Morris & Co.	5,984	8,020	12,000
Wilson & Co.	5,200	6,489	10,500
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	4,575	5,918	6,500
Western Pkg. & Pro. Co.	7,000	7,900	10,400
Roberts & Oak	3,613	2,756	5,500
Miller & Hart	3,846	3,456	5,100
Independent Packing Co.	3,394	4,017	3,600
Brennan Packing Co.	3,562	5,804	6,700
Agar Packing Co.	650	1,045	500
Total	56,006	70,965	104,200

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

### Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.
Rib roast, heavy end	30	20	15
Rib roast, light end	40	30	20
Chuck roast	20	20	18
Steaks, round	40	30	20
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	48	40	30
Steaks, porterhouse	55	40	30
Steaks, flank	25	20	18
Beef stew, chuck	18	15	12½
Corned briskets, boneless	24	22	18
Corned plates	16	12	18
Corned rumps, boneless	25	22	18

### Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters	35	21
Legs	40	28
Stews	12½	18
Chops, shoulder	24	30
Chops, rib and loin	50	..

### Mutton.

Legs	24	..
Stew	10	..
Shoulders	16	..
Chops, rib and loin	30	..

### Pork.

Loin, whole, 8@10 avg.	33	@35
Loin, whole, 10@12 avg.	30	@32
Loin, whole, 12@14 avg.	26	@28
Loin, whole, 14 and over	24	@25
Chops	30	@38
Shoulders	.....	@18
Butts	.....	@25
Sparrilbs	.....	@13
Hocks	.....	@12
Leaf lard, unrendered	.....	@17

### Veal.

Hindquarters	.....	@36
Forequarters	.....	@18
Legs	.....	@45
Breasts	.....	@14
Shoulders	.....	@22
Cutlets	.....	@20
Rib and loin chops	.....	@40

### Butchers' Offal.

Suet	.....	@ 6
Shop fat	.....	@ 8
Bones, per 100 lbs.	.....	@50
Calif skins	.....	@18
Kips	.....	@15
Deacons	.....	@12

## CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Sacks.
Double refined saltpetre, gran., L. C. L.	8½	6½
Crystals	7½	7½
Double refined nitrate of soda, f. o. b.	.....	.....
N. Y. & S. F., carloads	4½	4½
Less than carloads, granulated	4½	4½
Crystals	5½	5½
Kegs, 100@180 lbs., 1c more.	.....	.....
Boric acid, in carloads, powdered, in bbls.	9	8½
Crystal to powdered, in bbls., in 5-ton lots or more	9½	9½
In bbls. in less than 5-ton lots	9½	10
Borax, carloads, powdered, in bbls.	5	4½
In ton lots, gran. or powdered, in bbls.	5½	5
Salt—	.....	.....
Granulated, car lots, per ton f. o. b., Chicago, bulk	.....	\$ 8.00
Medium, car lots, per ton, f. o. b., Chicago, bulk	.....	8.00
Rock, car lots, per ton, f. o. b., Chicago, bulk	.....	7.00
Sugar—	.....	.....
Raw Sugar, 96 basis	.....	@6.03
Second sugar, 90 basis	.....	@5½
Syrup, testing 63 to 65 combined sucrose and invert	.....	@35



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

	Week ending Sept. 27.	Cor. week Sept. 20.
Prime native steers	18 @19	18 @20
Good native steers	16 @17	17 @18
Medium steers	13 @15	13 1/2 @16
Heifers, good	13 @15	13 1/2 @16
Cows	7 @11	8 @12
Hind quarters, choice	24 @25	24 @25
Fore quarters, choice	13 @13	15 @15

## Beef Cuts.

	Week ending Sept. 27.	Cor. week Sept. 20.
Steer Loin, No. 1	38 @42	38 @42
Steer Loin, No. 2	29 @38	29 @38
Steer Short Loin, No. 1	45 @53	45 @53
Steer Short Loin, No. 2	40 @48	40 @48
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	23 @30	23 @30
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	22 @29	22 @29
Cow Loin	13 @23	11 @23
Cow Short Loin	24 @30	18 @35
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	17 @17	12 @18
Steer Ribs, No. 1	21 @21	20 @30
Steer Ribs, No. 2	21 @21	20 @30
Cow Ribs, No. 1	23 @23	23 @23
Cow Ribs, No. 2	17 @17	21 @21
Cow Ribs, No. 3	9 @9	11 @11
Steer Round, No. 1	15 1/4 @18	15 @18
Steer Round, No. 2	15 @15	15 @15
Steer Chucks, No. 1	11 @11	11 1/2 @12 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2	10 @10	11 1/2 @12 1/2
Cow Round	12 1/2 @12 1/2	10 @15
Cow Chucks	8 @8	7 1/2 @9
Steer Plates	8 1/2 @8 1/2	8 @8 1/2
Medium Plates	8 @8	8 @8
Briskets, No. 1	15 @15	16 @16
Briskets, No. 2	12 @12	12 @12
Steer Navel Ends	6 @6	5 1/2 @5 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	5 @5	4 1/2 @5
Fore Shanks	5 @5	5 @5
Hind Shanks	5 @5	4 1/2 @4 1/2
Rolls	20 @20	18 @22
Strip Loin, No. 1, boneless	50 @75	50 @75
Strip Loin, No. 2	50 @65	50 @65
Strip Loin, No. 3	35 @35	35 @35
Sirloin Butts, No. 1	30 @34	30 @34
Sirloin Butts, No. 2	20 @28	20 @28
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	18 @18	18 @18
Beef Tenderloin, No. 1	70 @70	70 @70
Beef Tenderloin, No. 2	60 @60	60 @60
Rump Butts	17 @17	16 @17
Flank Steaks	17 @17	17 @17
Boneless Chucks	10 @10	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Shoulder Clods	15 @15	12 @15
Hanging Tenderloins	10 @10	8 @8

## Beef Products.

Brains, per lb.	8 @9	8 @9
Hearts	20 @20	20 @20
Tongues	20 @20	20 @20
Sweetbreads	38 @38	38 @38
Ox-Tail, per lb.	8 @8	8 @8
Fresh Tripe, plain	8 @8	8 @8
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	8 @8	8 @8
Livers	8 @8	8 @8
Kidneys, per lb.	8 @8	8 @8

## Veal.

Choice Carcass	18 @19	21 @22
Good Carcass	15 @17	18 @20
Good Saddle	22 @26	25 @30
Good Backs	22 @26	25 @30
Medium Backs	5 @5	6 @7

## Veal Product.

Brains, each	8 @9	8 @9
Sweetbreads	52 @60	52 @58
Calf Livers	32 @35	31 @33

## Lamb.

Choice Lambs	23 @27	23 @27
Medium Lambs	21 @25	21 @25
Choice Saddle	26 @30	26 @30
Medium Saddle	24 @28	24 @28
Choice Fores	18 @25	18 @25
Medium Fores	16 @23	16 @23
Lamb Pries, per lb.	31 @32	30 @31
Lamb Tongues, each	13 @13	13 @13
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @25	25 @25

## Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	7 @8	7 @8
Light Sheep	11 @14	11 @14
Heavy Saddle	10 @10	10 @10
Light Saddle	13 @18	13 @18
Heavy Fores	8 @8	8 @8
Light Fores	9 @12	9 @12
Mutton Legs	16 @20	16 @20
Mutton Loin	15 @15	15 @15
Mutton Stew	6 @6	6 @6
Sheep Tongues	13 @13	13 @13
Sheep Heads, each	10 @10	10 @10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	15 @16	16 @16
Pork Loin, 8@10 lbs. avg.	24 @29	24 @29
Leaf Lard	17 @17 1/2	17 @17 1/2
Tenderloin	60 @60	55 @55
Spare Ribs	12 @12	12 @12
Butts	20 @20	17 @17
Hocks	14 @14	10 @10
Trimming	11 @11	9 @9
Extra lean trimmings	15 @15	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Tails	8 @8	7 @7
Snouts	6 1/2 @6 1/2	6 @6
Pigs' Feet	4 @4 1/2	4 @4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	5 @5	5 @5
Blade Bones	8 1/2 @8 1/2	8 @8
Head Meat	11 1/2 @11 1/2	11 @11
Cheek Meat	11 @11	10 @10
Hog Livers, per lb.	5 @5	4 1/2 @4 1/2
Neck Bones	12 @12	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	15 @15	11 @11
Pork Hearts	6 @6	6 @6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	6 @6	6 @6
Pork Tongues	13 1/2 @13 1/2	13 @13
Rip Bones	9 @9	9 @9
Tail Bones	9 @9	9 @9
Brains	10 @10	10 @10
Back Fat	14 @14	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Hams	18 @18	18 @18
Cans	12 1/2 @12 1/2	12 @12
Belies	19 @19	19 @19

## DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. carton	25 @25
Country style sausage, fresh, in link	17 @17
Country style sausage, fresh, in bulk	16 @16
Country style sausage, smoked	19 @19
Mixed sausage, fresh	16 @16
Frankfurts in pork casings	14 @14
Frankfurts in sheep casings	17 @17
Bologna in beef bungs, choice	15 1/4 @15 1/4
Bologna in beef middles, choice	15 @15
Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice	14 1/4 @14 1/4
Liver sausage in hog bungs	17 @17
Liver sausage in beef rounds	12 @12
Head cheese	11 @11
New England luncheon specialty	22 @22
Liberty luncheon specialty	18 @18
Mixed luncheon specialty	21 @21
Tongue sausage	21 @21
Blood sausage	15 1/4 @15 1/4
Polish sausage	15 @15
Souse	14 1/4 @14 1/4

## DRY SAUSAGE.

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs	46 @46
Cervelat, new condition, in hog bungs	46 @46
Cervelat, new condition, in beef middles	46 @46
Thuringer Cervelat	21 @21
Farmer	25 @25
Holsteiner	23 @23
B. C. Salami, choice	43 @43
Milano Salami, choice, in hog bungs	43 @43
B. C. Salami, new condition	21 @21
Picnics, choice, in hog middles	37 @37
Genoa style Salami	31 @31
Peperoni	31 @31
Mortadella, new condition	21 @21
Capicola	47 @47
Italian style hams	36 @36
Virginia style hams	36 @36

## SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Bologna style sausage in beef rounds	6.25
Small tins, 2 to crate	7.00
Large tins, 1 to crate	7.50
Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings	8.50
Small tins, 2 to crate	7.50
Large tins, 1 to crate	8.50
Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings	8.00
Small tins, 2 to crate	8.00
Large tins, 1 to crate	8.00
Smoked link sausage in pork casings	6.50
Small tins, 2 to crate	7.50
Large tins, 1 to crate	7.50

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## (F. O. B. CHICAGO.)

Beef rounds, domestic, 180 sets, per tierce	19 @19
Beef rounds, export, 225 sets, per tierce	24 @24
Beef middles, 110 sets, per tierce, per set	95 @95
Beef bungs, No. 1, 400 pieces, per tierce	25 @25
Beef bungs, No. 2, 400 pieces, per tierce	17 @17
Beef weasands, No. 1, per piece	17 @17
Beef weasands, No. 2, per piece	17 @17
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95 @95
Beef bladders, large, per doz.	1.70 @1.70
Beef bladders, large, per doz.	1.70 @1.70
Hog casings, medium, f. o. s., per lb.	90 @90
Hog casings, extra narrow, selected, per lb. f. o. s.	1.00 @1.00
Hog middles, without cap, per set	1.16 @1.16
Hog middles, with cap, per set	1.16 @1.16
Hog bungs, export	22 @22
Hog bungs, large, prime	16 @16
Hog bungs, medium	10 @10
Hog bungs, small, prime	6 @6
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @3
Hog stomachs, per piece	8 @8

## VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.

Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	14.00
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	18.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	18.00
Pork feet, 200-lb. bbl.	15.50
Pork tongues, 200-lb. bbl.	53.00
Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb. bbl.	48.00
Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.	57.00

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 6.
Corned beef	2.40	2.35	4.00
Roast beef	2.40	2.35	4.50
Roast mutton	2.40	2.35	4.75
Sliced dried beef	1.85	4.00	...
Lunch tongue	2.85	4.70	17.50
Corned beef hash	1.50	2.75	4.25
Hamburger steaks with onions	1.50	2.25	4.25
Vienna style sausage	1.15	2.25	4.15
Veal loaf, medium size	2.00	...	...
Chili con carne with, or without, beans	1.25	...	...
Potted meats	.80	...	...

## BARRELED PORK AND BEEF.

Mess pork, regular	28.50
Family back pork, 20 to 34 pieces	28.50
Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces	29.00
Clear back pork, 40 to 50 pieces	28.00
Clear plate pork, 25 to 35 pieces	24.00
Clear plate pork, 35 to 45 pieces	23.75
Bean pork	23.00
Brisket pork	22.00
Plate beef	18.50
Extra plate beef, 200-lb. barrels	19.50

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.80 @1.65
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.80 @1.82 1/2
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.80 @1.82 1/2
Red oak lard tierces	2.62 @2.45
White oak lard tierces	2.62 @2.65
White oak ham tierces	2.95 @2.95

## BUTTERINE.

Solid—30-60 lb. tubs, f.o.b. Chicago	23 @23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1-lb.	24 @24
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Shortenings, 30@60 lbs. tubs	17 @17
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.	21 1/4 @21 1/4

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Extra short clears	13 1/4 @13 1/4
Extra short ribs	13 1/4 @13 1/4
Short clear middles, 60-lb. avg.	14 @14
Clear bellies, 14@16 lbs.	14 @14
Clear bellies, 18@20 lbs.	13 1/4 @13 1/4
Clear bellies, 22@30 lbs.	13 1/4 @13 1/4
Rib bellies, 20@25 lbs.	13 1/4 @13 1/4
Rib bellies, 25@40 lbs.	13 1/4 @13 1/4
Fat backs, 10@12 lbs.	12 @12
Fat backs, 12@14 lbs.	12 @12
Fat backs, 14@16 lbs.	13 1/4 @13 1/4
Regular plates	10 1/4 @10 1/4
Butts	10 1/4 @10 1/4

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Regular hams, fancy, 14@16 lbs.	25 1/4 @25 1/4
Skinned hams, fancy, 16@18 lbs.	27 1/4 @27 1/4
Standard regular hams, 12@16 lbs.	22 1/4 @22 1/4
Picnics, 6@8 lbs.	15 @15
Standard bacon, 8@12 lbs.	23 1/4 @23 1/4
Standard bacon, 4-8 lbs.	25 @25
Standard bacon, 12@14 lbs.	23 @23
Standard bacon strips, 6@7 lbs.	23 1/4 @23 1/4
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked	35 1/4 @35 1/4
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off	36 @36
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off	36 @36
Picnics, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked	29 @29
Picnics, skinned surplus fat off, smoked	27 @27
Loin roll	36 @36

## ANIMAL OILS.

Prime lard oil	16 1/4 @17
Extra winter strained lard	14 @14 1/4
Extra lard oil	13 @13 1/4
Extra No. 1 lard	11 @11 1/4
No. 1 lard oil	10 1/4 @10 1/4
No. 2 lard oil	10 @10
Pure neatfoot oil	14 @14 1/4
Extra neatfoot oil	11 @11
No. 1 neatfoot oil	10 1/4 @10 1/4
Acidless tallow oil	11 @12

## FERTILIZERS.

Ground, dried blood	3.90 @4.00
Hoofmeal	2.90 @3.00
Ground tankage, 11 to 12%	3.00 @3.10
Ground tankage, 6 to 10%	2.60 @2.90
Crushed and unground tankage	2.00 @2.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	28.00 @30.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @22.00
Unground steamed bone	15.00 @17.00
Unground bone tankage	12.00 @14.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 horns, 75 lb. average	\$250.00 @300.00
No. 2 horns, 40 lb. average	200.00 @210.00
No. 3 horns	140.00 @150.00
Horns, black and striped	35.00 @40.00
Horns, white	50.00 @60.00
Round shin bones, heavies	115.00 @125.00
Round shin bones, lights and med.	80.00 @100.00
Flat shin bones, heavies	70.00 @75.00
Flat shin bones, lights and med.	55.00 @60.00
Thigh bones, heavies	55.00 @60.00
Thigh bones, lights and med.	75.00 @80.00
Buttock bones	50.00 @55.00

Note—These quotations apply to No. 1 product, which must be assorted, free from grease spots and cracks, hard and clean, uniform as to cut and weight. Packed in double bags and carload lots. Quotations on unselected stock will be found in "Packinghouse By-Products Markets" reports on another page.

## LARD (Unrefined).

Prime, steam, cash tierces	13.32 @13.32
Prime, steam, loose	13.22 @13.22
Leaf, raw	13.50 @13.50
Neutral lard	18.50 @18.50

## LARD (Refined).

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb.	14.75 @14.75
Pure lard, tierces	15.00 @15.00
Compound	16.75 @16.75

## OLEO OIL AND STEARINE.

Oleo oil, extra	17 1/4 @17 1/4
Oleo stock	18 @18
Prime No. 1, oleo oil	16 1/4 @16 1/4
Prime No. 2, oleo oil	15 1/4 @15 1/4
No. 3 oleo oil	14 @14
Prime oleo stearine, edible	11 @11

## TALLOWES AND GREASES.

Edible tallow, under 2% acid, 45 titre	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Fancy tallow, under 2% acid, 43 titre	8 1/2 @8 1/2
No. 1 tallow, basis 10% f.f.a., 42@43 titre	8 @8
No. 2 tallow, basis 40% f.f.a., 40 titre	6 1/4 @6 1/4
Choice white grease, max. 4% acid, loose	7 @7
Chicago	10 @10 1/4
B-White grease, max. 5% acid	7 1/4 @7 1/4
Y-White grease, 12-15 f.f.a.	8 1/4 @8 1/4
Brown grease, 40 f.f.a.	6 1/4 @6 1/4

## VEGETABLE OILS.

Crude cotton seed oil—in tanks f.o.b. Valley points	7 1/4 @8
White, decolorized, in brls., c.a.f. Chicago	12 @12 1/4
Yellow, decolorized, in brls.	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Soap stock, 50% f.f.a. basis, f.o.b. mills	8 @8
Corn oil in tanks, f.o.b. mills	8 1/4 @8 1/4
Soya bean oil, sellers tank f.o.b. coast nom. 10%	10 1/4 @10 1/4
Cocanut oil, sellers tank f.o.b. coast	8 1/4 @8 1/4
Refined in brls., c.a.f. Chicago	11 1/4 @11 1/4

# Retail Section

## Shall I Open a Retail Meat Shop?

By A. Jones, Meat Cutter

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—It has been said often—and admitted in the trade—that there are too many meat retailers.

That is, too many shops are opened which don't belong where they are! Or too many meat men start a business of their own who should stay behind the bench working for somebody else!

Manifestly, it would be a good idea if every meat man, before he started a new shop, obeyed this warning:

**STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!**

With this thought in mind, Alvin E. Dodd, of the Domestic Distribution Department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has prepared the following analysis based on retail cost studies in the meat business.]

Information has been available for some time to tell the meat retailer what his various expenses are and what his profits should be. Practicable forms of records have been designed to enable him to keep close watch on his business.

Just as important, however, as knowing about an existing business it is to know something of a proposed business. Numbers of men go into business for themselves blindly, absolutely ignorant of the factors upon which success or failure depend.

The statistics of retail failures reflect this fact.

If these factors were known—if a man based his decision to open a retail meat store upon facts—there would be fewer failures, and "going" concerns would be freed from the harmful competition of stores which cannot keep going.

Figures upon which to base a decision are available; it is necessary only for the individual to apply them to his case.

### What the Beginner Must Know.

Let us assume that Jones is earning \$40 a week as meat cutter in a retail meat market. He believes he can make more by going in business for himself.

Two important things he must know—the volume of sales necessary to pay him his required wages of \$40 a week; and the number of customers necessary to produce that volume of sales.

A study of retail meat stores by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Bureau of Business Research of Northwestern University establishes the fact that the average successful retail meat store pays out 12% of its sales receipts for wages.

Therefore, if Jones is to pay himself \$40 a week, or \$2,080 a year, he must make sales amounting to \$17,333 a year, because \$2,080 is 12% of \$17,333.

### Where to Get the Trade?

Now, can he sell \$17,333 worth of meat a year?

There is a method of finding out. The National Industrial Conference has determined what proportion of an individual's expenditures goes for meat. This proportion applied to the family budgets prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

shows that the average workingman's family spends about \$81.26 a year for meat.

**81.26)17,333(213**

Therefore, Jones must have the constant patronage of about 213 families in order to do a business of \$17,333 a year.

To find the approximate number of persons in 213 families, he multiplies 213 by the average number of persons per family in his section of the country, as given by the Bureau of the Census.

Section.	Avg. No. persons per family
New England .....	4.3
Middle Atlantic .....	4.4
East North Central.....	4.2
West North Central.....	4.2
South Atlantic .....	4.7
East South Central.....	4.5
West South Central.....	4.6
Mountain .....	4.2
Pacific .....	3.9

Assuming that Jones lives in the East North Central section, his 213 families will have 213X3.2, or 895 persons.

An examination of the neighborhood in which he contemplates locating will show Jones whether there are enough people living there to support his store. The competition of other retail meat stores in the neighborhood must be considered. Each store is depending on approximately 1,000 persons for its trade.

### How Much for Rent?

Having ascertained that there are enough people to support another meat store, there is one other point which Jones will do well to consider.

The rent he pays should be not more than 3% of sales. Three per cent of \$17,333 is \$520.

If all available store space commands a rental of \$60 a month, his chances of making money in that neighborhood are small. If he pays as much as \$50 a month he is in danger. Forty-five dollars is a much safer figure.

These computations are based on the assumption that Jones' store is to be a one-man store. If he has even a boy to help him, his figures must be revised.

A boy hired for \$10 a week will raise his expense for wages to \$50 a week. Instead

of \$17,333, his sales for the year must be \$21,666, because \$50 a week or \$2,600 a year, is 12% of \$21,666.

If he can sell that much during the year he can afford also to pay higher rent, if necessary.

Manifestly, if he finds there are not enough probable customers in the neighborhood of his store to enable him to sell \$21,666 worth of meat, he will have to do without an assistant of any kind.

If he cannot do a business of \$17,333, he will not get the \$40 a week he gets now as a meat cutter.

In that case he will save money, time, trouble and disappointment if he stays where he is, and does not go in business for himself.

These brief calculations, and even a casual study of his proposed location, may save him from this error in judgment.

### WISCONSIN RETAILERS MEET.

An excellent attendance featured the seventh annual convention of the Wisconsin Retail Market Men's Association, held September 21, 22 and 23, at Appleton, Wis. The convention was originally scheduled for two days but so much good material was presented that it was decided to extend the time one additional day.

Considerable interest was shown in the cutting test on a side of beef, conducted Monday afternoon, under the direction of former national president, Joseph F. Seng, of Milwaukee. It is planned to hold a similar test next year on lamb, veal, mutton and pork.

Among the speakers at the convention were A. H. Fenske, national president, Minneapolis, Minn.; John A. Kotal, national secretary, Chicago; D. W. Martin, secretary National Association of Meat Councils, Chicago; Jacob Herman, president Wisconsin Retail Market Men's Association, Milwaukee; John T. Russell, chairman legislative committee of the national association, Chicago; Joseph F. Seng, past president national association, Milwaukee, Wis., and others.

No elections were held, as these are scheduled to be held at a meeting in Milwaukee late next month.

The convention confirmed and approved the resolutions that were adopted by the national convention held in Chicago early in August. These were printed in full in the August 9 issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The C. R. Guggolz meat market in Lodi, Calif., has been reopened by Leo McLaughland and Eugene A. Bender.

Morris Sturgis has sold his meat department in the City Market, Beltonfontaine, Ohio, to T. E. Dillon.

A meat department has been added to the grocery of Andrew J. McClay, Ottawa, Kans.

Long's Meat Market in Fayetteville, Ark., has been sold to J. B. Lawrence.

A new meat market, known as the Economy Meat Market, has been opened



at 807 N. Senate avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., by H. J. Dawson.

A new meat market has been opened by the Sanitary Meat Market at 3120 E. Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

The meat market and grocery, located at 1003 N. West street, Indianapolis, Ind., has been sold to Ervin Grimes.

E. E. Greenquist has sold his Central Market in Beaver Dam, Wis., to B. J. Doyle & Co.

Peter Mahoney has opened a new meat market at 1310 Salem avenue, Kenosha, Wis.

A new meat market has been opened in London, Ark., by W. S. Ashmore and Adrian Johnson.

A new meat market has been opened at 4402 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind., by M. H. Perkins.

A meat department has been opened in Harman's grocery in Prairie Depot, Ohio, by William Kiger.

A. J. Cuff has sold his meat market in Palmer, Ia., to Nel Veden.

Dale and Kirn have leased a meat market in Scobey, Mont.

Thomas Ballard has bought a half interest in the City Meat Market and Grocery in Red Oak, Ia. The new firm will be Campbell & Ballard.

Louis Kochenderfer has sold his meat market in Ossen, Wis., to Aylesworth & Nelson.

Wm. F. Krueger has sold his meat market in Rosholt, Wis., to Mike Stanislawski.

Albert Winkler has sold his meat market in Clarks, Nebr., to A. F. Kuzelka.

Peter Zacek has sold his Creston Meat Market, Creston, Nebr., to Ed Vitek and Allen Vrasper.

Joseph Estreicher has opened his remodeled and newly-equipped meat market in Pottstown, Pa.

Scott Bockover has sold his meat market and grocery in Reily, Ohio, to O. C. Adams. The change will be made about October 1.

Harold Burgess has sold his meat market in Wabash, Ind., to A. H. Baker, from whom he bought it a few months ago.

A meat market, which will be operated in connection with Charles H. Easton's grocery in Verdugo City, Calif., has been opened by Earl and H. M. Hobensack.

A new meat market has been opened in Mt. Sterling, Ky., by L. N. Kratzer.

R. L. Murphy has opened a new meat market in Columbia, Pa.

Thomas & Son have sold their meat market in Leesburg, Ind., to P. B. Starkey.

Mendell's Meat Market has been incorporated at 98 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The meat market of H. A. Bauser in Phillipsburg, Mont., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$3,000.

John Rossi has sold a half interest in his meat and grocery business in Napa, Cal., to David Boitano.

C. T. Vine has purchased the meat and grocery business of Foster & Son, 2003 Downey street, Modesto, Cal.

Elmer Skime and Ole Klosgerbo have opened a meat market in Leonard, Minn.

Fred H. Steig has purchased the Quality Market from L. M. Slagle in Storm Lake, Iowa.

John Caudreau has purchased a meat market in Fairbury, Neb.

Wm. Weesner has disposed of the Weesner Meat Market, Parsons, Kans., to J. B. & F. J. Maurer.

Fred Johnson has engaged in the meat business in the Corning building, Parsons, Kans.

J. H. Crews has purchased a half interest in the R. L. Meat Market, Pittsburg, Kans., and the name will be changed to Crews Bros. Meat Market.

The Honolulu Meat Co. has been formed and opened at 293 Yamhill, Portland, Ore., by E. R. Stark and S. H. Jossy.

Jens Nielsen has purchased the North Side Store, Blair, Neb., from Mat Bendorf.

A. W. Turnblad and F. S. Houghland have opened as the Peoples Meat Market in Eugene, Ore.

Gunther & Gunther have purchased the Milton Market, 713 Hawthorne street, Portland, Ore.

Charles Wallace has purchased the meat market of Gerald E. Burgess, De Witt, Neb.

Vitek & Vrasper have purchased the butcher shop of Peter Zacek in Creston, Neb.

Alfred Drexler has sold his meat and grocery business in Stafford, Kas., to J. L. Powelson.

Will Myers has purchased the Sutton Meat Market in Laverne, Okla.

Charles Foster has engaged in the meat business in North Platte, Neb.

B. A. Donelson has purchased the meat department of Sandall grocery in North Platte, Neb.

H. E. Benefield is engaging in the meat and grocery business at Nowata, Okla.

The Ambassador Market has been opened at 17740 John R. street, Detroit, Mich.

Wm. Suchner & Son have engaged in the meat business at 4146 Hamilton avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. S. Alexander and L. A. Rose have purchased the Fred B. Jones meat and grocery business at 10206 Kercheval avenue, Detroit, Mich.

W. H. Walter & Son are about to engage in the meat business, at Blackwell, Okla.

M. R. Bridges has disposed of his meat market in Home City, Kan., to Binggel Bros.

The Nepean Meat Market in Whitebird, Ida., has been destroyed by fire.

H. J. Mills has disposed of his meat market in Ragan, Neb., to M. E. Thomas.

John Woods, Jr., has purchased the meat business of H. D. Richardson in Alvo, Neb.

W. R. Bombarger has purchased the butcher shop of C. V. Foster, Merna, Neb.

## Is This Good Business?

**Cost - 15c**  
**Selling Price - 5c**

Practically all Retail Meat Dealers have surplus fats. This fat has cost them the price of beef. A large percentage of this good clean edible fat from the carcass finds its way into the scrap or bone box.

To allow these good edible fats to be depreciated—to throw them in the waste box and sell them at from 2 to 5 cents per pound—is a great waste! Formerly Retailers found it difficult to use their own fats, as no facilities were available to fully utilize this good product.

To-day, however, the "BEE-BEE MACHINE" enables every Retailer to utilize his own fats and convert them into the finest cooking fat obtainable.

Instead of receiving 2 to 5 cents per pound, the fat converted by the "BEE-BEE MACHINE" may be sold at 20 cents per pound and more, because authorities all claim that it is a very superior cooking fat—due to the entirely new process used.

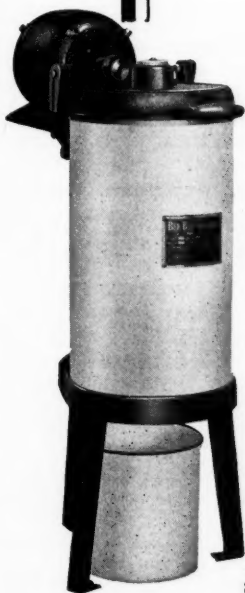
It doesn't require an expert mathematician to figure out that the difference between 5 and 20 cents per pound quickly pays for the "BEE-BEE MACHINE." The investment in the "BEE-BEE MACHINE" is only a temporary one—because it is the ONE machine in the industry where the Retailer can see his additional earnings daily pay for it.

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# New York Section

C. R. Hood, beef grading department, Swift & Company, Chicago, was in New York this week.

A. Muir, sales manager of P. Burns Limited, Montreal, Canada, was a visitor to the city last week.

Jacob Johnson, the well-known meat man of Rochester, N. Y., celebrated a birthday last Monday.

J. E. Stephens of the Krey Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo., visited New York the latter part of last week.

A. B. Reagh, of the New York credits department of the Cudahy Packing Company, left on Tuesday for a business trip to Norfolk, Va.

G. Fongar, of the pork cuts department, and F. Penne of the lard department, Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, were visitors to the city this week.

A. F. Ledyard, credit manager of the Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio, was a visitor at the New York office of F. C. Rogers during the week.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending September 20th on shipments sold out, ranged from 8.50 cents to 19.00 cents per pound, and averaged 14.27 cents per pound.

The report of the national convention, given by Charles Raedle, Jr., took up most of the time at the meeting of the Eastern District Branch of the United Master Butchers of America, last week. In order that all the butchers of the section might become better acquainted with the many activities of the organization this was more or less in the nature of an open meeting. Needless to say, Mr. Raedle's report was well received. This Branch will hold their annual ball some time in February.

Following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending September 20, 1924: Meat—Manhattan, 3,017½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 265 lbs.; Bronx, 10 lbs.; Queens, 3 lbs.; Richmond, 40 lbs., total, 3,335 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 250 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7 lbs.; Bronx, 4 lbs., total 261 lbs. Poultry and game—Richmond, 15 lbs.

Congressman Emanuel Celler was the speaker at the meeting of the South Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers of America, last week. Mr. Celler spoke on national topics pertaining to the meat industry. As the treasury of this Branch is in very good condition it has been decided to omit the annual social affair this season.

## AMONG THE MASTER BUTCHERS.

Plans for a monster open meeting on Monday evening, October 13th, were the principal topics discussed at the meeting of the Washington Heights Branch, United Master Butchers of America, last Monday evening. Despite the disagreeable weather there was a large attendance of interested members. The purpose of the open meeting is to invite out-of-town butchers in Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and nearby towns, who have expressed interest in the organization, so they will become familiar with the advantages to be derived from membership. There will be speakers and demonstrations.

A communication was read to the effect that National Secretary John A. Kotal would shortly commence an extensive trip, visiting all large cities.

It has been decided that the annual social event of this branch will be held at the Grand Concourse Plaza on February 8th, 1925. The exact nature of the affair has not been definitely decided, but it is expected that it will be the best ever held by this Branch. However, there will be dancing and the best music obtainable will be secured for the occasion.

Three new members were elected and there was the second reading of an amendment increasing membership dues.

## RADIO BOOSTS FOR MEAT.

John C. Cutting, secretary of the New York Meat Council, has been asked by Station WJZ, New York, to continue the series of talks to women which he has been broadcasting for several months. He has an unbroken weekly record since last February, and is the only man who talks on women's subjects from this radio station. His talks are made under the auspices of the New York City and Hudson County Meat Councils.

Mr. Cutting's talks deal with meat and meat products, and his audiences have been large and interested. He has the rare gift of being able to present his facts in a snappy and interesting fashion, which assures him attentive listeners.

Some of the titles of Mr. Cutting's talks, with the dates, are as follows: "Have a Heart," Says the Butcher, Sept. 23; Introducing Mr. Steer, Sept. 29; Chasing a Pot Roast with a Bow and Arrow, Oct. 6; Latest Fall Styles in Livestock, Oct. 13; Steers are Falling for Mah Jongg!, Oct. 20; The Debut of an Irish Stew, Oct. 27.

## MORE LIVESTOCK IN EUROPE.

The livestock population of Europe is steadily increasing, although pre-war numbers have not yet been reached, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The hog population is still 11 per cent below pre-war times, cattle 4.6 per cent and sheep 2.8 per cent.

The greatest increase in hogs is shown in England and Wales, where there are nearly 24 per cent more than last year. The increase in hogs in Germany amounted to 17.5 per cent, the total number being 17,226,000 head. This, however, is only 76.4 per cent of the hogs within the same boundaries of Germany in 1913.

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, September 25, 1924.

### Fresh Beef—

STEERS:	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Choice .....	\$17.00@19.00	\$16.00	\$18.00@19.50	\$17.00@19.00
Good .....	16.00@17.50	14.00@15.50	15.50@17.00	15.00@16.50
Medium .....	12.50@15.50	11.50@13.50	11.00@14.00	11.00@13.00
Common .....	9.50@12.00	10.00@11.00	9.00@11.00	8.00@10.00

### Cows:

Good .....	12.00@14.00		11.00@12.50	
Medium .....	10.50@12.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.50@10.00	8.00@ 9.00
Common .....	8.50@10.00	7.50@ 8.00	8.00@ 9.00	6.50@ 7.50

### BULLS:

Good .....			9.00@10.00	
Medium .....			7.50@ 8.00	
Common .....	7.00@ 8.00			

### Fresh Veal\*—

Choice .....	17.00@19.00		21.00@22.00	
Good .....	13.00@17.00		19.00@21.00	15.00@16.00
Medium .....	8.50@12.00	8.00@10.00	11.00@15.00	10.00@13.00
Common .....	7.00@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.00	8.00@10.00	6.50@10.00

### Fresh Lamb and Mutton—

#### LAMB:

Choice .....	21.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@23.00	22.00@24.00
Good .....	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	20.00@22.00
Medium .....	17.50@18.50	17.00@19.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00
Common .....	13.50@17.00	14.00@16.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@18.00

#### YEARLINGS:

Good .....				
Medium .....				
Common .....				

#### MUTTON:

Good .....	12.50@14.00	14.00@15.00	13.00@15.00	
Medium .....	9.00@12.00	12.00@14.00	10.00@13.00	12.00@14.00
Common .....	7.00@ 9.00	8.00@10.00	8.00@10.00	10.00@12.00

### Fresh Pork Cuts—

#### LOINS:

8-10 lb. average .....	27.00@29.00	26.00@28.00	26.00@29.00	25.00@30.00
10-12 lb. average .....	24.00@26.00	25.00@27.00	25.00@27.00	25.00@28.00
12-14 lb. average .....	20.00@23.00	23.00@24.00	21.00@23.00	21.00@25.00
14-16 lb. average .....	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@21.00	19.00@21.00
16 lbs. over .....	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@19.00	17.00@20.00

#### SHOULDERS:

Skinned .....	15.00@16.00		14.50@16.00	16.00@17.50
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#### PICNICS:

4-6 lb. average .....		14.00@14.50		
6-8 lb. average .....		13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	

#### BUTTS:

Boston style .....	20.00@21.00		20.00@22.00	19.00@20.00
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\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.



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EXPERT OPINION ON GERMANY.

That the long expected financial aid from America will make a new Germany, is the belief expressed by Albert Jordan, president of the Albert Jordan Company, New York, on his return after an entire summer spent in Europe.

Mr. Jordan's company is the exclusive representative in this country of Paul F. Dick of Esslingen, Germany, manufacturer of the famous Dick knives, saws, steels and general cutlery in such wide use in the retail meat trade.

"The stabilization of the mark came as a thunderbolt," says Mr. Jordan. "When



ALBERT JORDAN

the German premier announced the stabilization of the mark it meant that one billion German paper marks were equal to one rentenmark, or 25 cents in American money."

"New calculations had to be made at once, not only by the large industries, but also by every man in every walk of life. Hotel and restaurant keepers, clerks, housewives, everybody started to figure

TRADE MARK

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Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively.

**YORK, PENNA.**

out how little actual money they had left. When they came out even—by even they meant having nothing left, but also owing nothing—they were satisfied.

"The big fellow suffered most, he owed so much and had so little with which to pay, and to borrow money from the bank at the rate of 48 per cent per annum meant commercial suicide.

"They are waiting and waiting for that long-promised financial aid from America. When that comes you will see a new Germany. They will buy our raw materials, our cotton, wheat, grain, etc.; they will start their factories again in full blast, producing merchandise with that same thoroughness for which they gained such a praiseworthy reputation years ago.

"These German industrials are anxious to show the world that all things being equal, the once so popular "Made in Germany" must again become their standard towards prosperity."

Mr. Jordan says the German laborer today gets paid on a dollar basis and is content, and that he is strong and healthy and anxious to work. He feels, therefore, that there is no reason why Germany, in due time, should not again become a factor in world trade.

**PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 24, 1924.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts: Pork loins, 30-32c; green hams, 8-10 lbs., 18½c; 10-12 lbs., 18c; 12-14 lbs., 17½c; green picnics, 4-6 lbs., 13½-14c; 6-8 lbs., 13-14c; green clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 18c; 8-10 lbs., 18c; 10-12 lbs., 17½c; 12-14 lbs., 17c; S. P. clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 16c; 8-10 lbs., 17c; 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 16½c; S. P. hams, 8-10 lbs., 18c; 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 16½c; 18-20 lbs., 19c; dressed hogs, 16¼c; city steam lard, 14½c; compound, 12¼-13c.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium	\$ 8.00@ 8.30
Cows, canners and cutters	\$ 1.25@ 2.75
Bulls, bologna	\$3.50@ 4.50

## LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veal prime, per 100 lbs.	@ 14.50
Calves, veal good to choice	\$13.50@ 14.00
Calves, veal, culls, per 100 lbs.	\$ 7.00@ 9.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime, 100 lbs.	\$13.50@ 14.00
Lambs, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	\$12.00@ 13.00
Lambs, com. to med.	\$ 9.00@ 12.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	10.75@ 10.85
Hogs, medium	11.00@ 11.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.	11.00@ 11.10
Pigs, under 70 lbs.	9.85@ 10.00
Roughs	8.25@ 8.50

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy	17½@ 18½
Choice, native, light	18½@ 20
Native, common to fair	15 @ 17

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 600@800 lbs.	18 @ 19
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.	17½@ 18½
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.	15 @ 16
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.	11 @ 13
Good to choice heifers	17 @ 18
Good to choice cows	@ 12
Common to fair cows	9 @ 10
Fresh bologna bulls	7½@ 8

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@22	23 @25
No. 2 ribs.....	@16	21 @22
No. 3 ribs.....	@12	18 @20
No. 1 loins.....	@29	34 @36
No. 2 loins.....	@20	28 @32
No. 3 loins.....	@13	25 @27
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....26	@28	20 @26
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....23	@25	17 @18
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....19	@20	15 @17
No. 1 rounds.....	@15	@16
No. 2 rounds.....	@12	15 @16
No. 3 rounds.....	@9	@15
No. 1 chucks.....	@11	13 @14
No. 2 chucks.....	@8	@11
No. 3 chucks.....	@6	9 @10
Bolognas.....	@6	8 @9
Bolla, reg., 6@8 lbs. avg.....		22 @23
Bolla, reg., 4@6 lbs. avg.....		17 @18
Tenderloins, 4@5 lbs. avg.....		60 @70
Tenderloins, 5@6 lbs. avg.....		80 @90
Shoulder clods.....		10 @11

## DRESSED CALVES.

Prime	@ 22
Choice	@ 20 @ 22
Good	@ 18 @ 20
Medium	@ 16 @ 18
Common, 10@12 lbs. avg.	@ 15 @ 16

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 15½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@ 15½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@ 16
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 16½
Pigs, 80 lbs.	@ 16½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring	@ 23 @ 24
Lambs, poor grade	@ 18 @ 21
Sheep, choice	@ 15 @ 16
Sheep, medium to good	@ 13 @ 14
Sheep, culls	8 @ 10

## SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 8@10 lbs. avg.	21 @ 21½
Hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.	20½ @ 21
Hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.	20½ @ 21
Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg.	13½ @ 14
Picnics, 6@8 lbs. avg.	13 @ 13½
Bollettes, 6@8 lbs. avg.	14½ @ 15
Beef tongue, light	30 @ 34
Beef tongue, heavy	35 @ 40
Bacon, boneless, Western	21 @ 22
Bacon, boneless, city	20 @ 21
Pickled bellies, 10@12 lbs. avg.	16 @ 17

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western, 10-12 lbs., avg.	26 @ 27
Fresh pork tenderloins	52 @ 55
Frozen pork loins, 10-12 lbs. avg.	19 @ 20
Frozen pork tenderloins	40 @ 45
Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg.	16 @ 17
Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.	16 @ 17
Butts, boneless, Western	25 @ 26
Butts, regular, Western	21 @ 21
Fresh hams, city, 8@10 lbs. avg.	20 @ 21
Fresh hams, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.	19 @ 20
Fresh picnic hams, Western, 6@8 lbs. avg.	14 @ 15
Extra lean pork trimmings	16 @ 17
Regular pork trimmings, 50% lean	15 @ 16
Fresh spare ribs	12 @ 13
Raw leaf lard	16 @ 17

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	@ 150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.	90.00@ 100.00
Black hoofs, per ton	40.00@ 50.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	40.00@ 50.00
White hoofs, per ton	105.00@ 115.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.	@ 140.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.	300.00@ 325.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.	250.00@ 275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.	200.00@ 225.00

## FANCY MEATS.

Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.	@ 30c a pound
Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	@ 88c a pound
Calves, heads, scalded	@ 65c a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@ 75c a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@ 60c a pound
Beef kidneys	@ 16c a pound
Mutton kidneys	@ 8c each
Livers, beef	@ 18c a pound
Oxtails	@ 12c a pound
Hearts, beef	@ 8c a pound
Beef hanging tenders	@ 14c a pound
Lamb fries	@ 10c a pair

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Shop fat	@ 2½
Breast fat	@ 4½
Edible suet	@ 6
Cond. suet	@ 5
Bones	@ 25

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white .....	20	23
Pepper, Sing., black .....	12½	15½
Pepper, red .....	10	14
Allspice .....	8½	11½
Cinnamon .....	11½	14½
Coriander .....	7	10
Cloves .....	29	34
Ginger .....	23½	26½
Mace .....	77	82

## CURING MATERIALS.

	In lots of less than 25 bbls.	Bbls.	Per lb.
Double refined saltpetre, granulated	6¼c	6¼c	6¼c
Double refined saltpetre, small crystals	7¼c	7¼c	7¼c
Double refined nitrate soda, granulated	4¼c	4¼c	4¼c
Double refined nitrate soda, crystals	5¼c	5¼c	5¼c
In 25 barrel lots:			
Double refined saltpetre, granulated	6¼c	6c	6c
Double refined saltpetre, small crystals	7¼c	7c	7c
Double refined nitrate soda, granulated	4¼c	4¼c	4¼c
Double refined nitrate soda, crystals	5¼c	5c	5c
Carload lots:			
Double refined nitrate of soda, granulated	4¼c	4¼c	4¼c
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	5c	4¼c	4¼c

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9½-12½	12½-14	14-18	18 up
Prime No. 1 veals	2.20	2.80	2.95	3.20	3.95
Prime No. 2 veals	2.00	2.60	2.70	2.95	3.70
Buttermilk No. 1	1.19	2.45	2.60	2.85	...
Buttermilk No. 2	1.17	2.25	2.35	2.60	...
Branded grubby	1.14	1.85	1.95	2.20	2.50
Number 3					At value

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry picked—12 to box:		
Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.	30 @ 31	
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.	29 @ 30	
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.	27 @ 29	
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.	25 @ 27	
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.	23 @ 25	
Fowls—fresh—dry picked, milk fed—12 to box:		
Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.	46 @ 48	
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.	42 @ 44	

Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.	38 @ 40
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.	33 @ 35
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.	31 @ 33
Fowls—laid—dry picked, milk fed—barrels:	
Western, dry picked, 5½ lbs. and over, boxes	30 @ 32
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs., lb.	30 @ 32
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each	30 @ 32
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.	27 @ 29
Western, scalded, bbls.	26 @ 27

### Ducks—

Long Island, No. 1, per lb.	@ 13
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### Squabs—

White, 12 lbs. to dozen, per dozen	\$7.50@ 8.00
White, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen	\$6.00@ 6.50
Culls, per doz.	\$1.00@ 1.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, fancy, via express	27 @ 29
Old roosters, via freight	21 @ 24
Ducks, via express	25 @ 26
Turkeys, via express	25 @ 26
Geese, swan, via freight or express	16 @ 18
Pigeons, per pair via freight or express	25 @ 26
Guineas, per pair, via freight or express	76 @ 78

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@ 37½
Creamery, firsts (90 to 91 score)	@ 37
Creamery, seconds	33½ @ 34½
Creamery, lower grades	32½ @ 33

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.	50 @ 52
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	45 @ 48
Fresh gathered, firsts	40 @ 44
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice dry	26 @ 31

## FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Ammoniates.	
Ammonium sulphate, bulk, f. o. b. works, per 100 lbs.	@ 2.05
Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per 100 lbs., f. a. s., New York	@ 2.80
Blood, dried, 15-16% per unit.	@ 3.85
Fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia, 15% B. P. L. bulk, f.o.b. fish factory.	4.75 and 10c
Fish guano, foreign, 13@14% ammonia, 10% B. P. L.	4.50 and 10c
Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia, 3% A. P. A., f.o.b. fish factory.	3.75 and 50c
Soda Nitrate, in bags, 100 lbs., spot	@ 2.40
Soda Nitrate, in bags, Oct.	@ 2.40
Tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 15% B. P. L. bulk.	3.50 and 10c
Tankage, unground, 9-10% ammonia.	3.15 and 10c
Phosphates.	
Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags per ton	@ 30.00
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags per ton	@ 32.00
Acid phosphate, bulk, f. o. b. Balt., per ton, 16%	@ 8.75
Potash.	
Kalnit, 12.4% bulk, per ton	@ 7.75
Manure salt, 20% bulk, per ton	@ 10.25
Muriate in bags, basis 80% per ton	@ 34.00
Sulphate in bags, basis 90% per ton	@ 44.00

## BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for week ending September 18, 1924:

	September	12	13	15	16	17	18
Chicago	37½	38½	37	37½	37½	37½	37
New York	39	38½	38	37½	37½	37½	37
Boston	39	39	39	38½	38½	38½	38
Philadelphia	40	40	39	38½	38½	38½	38½

Wholesale prices of carlots—fresh centralized butter—90 score at Chicago.

	36	36	36½	36½	35½	35½
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## Receipts of butter by cities (tubs):

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	—Since Jan. 1—1924.
Chicago	40,487	34,919	30,265	2,751,334
New York	52,717	59,369	45,355	2,621,943
Boston	13,721	14,100	19,849	1,051,372
Philadelphia	10,485	13,865	13,783	797,112

Total 117,410 122,253 109,252 7,221,761 6,614,834

## Cold storage movement (lbs.):

	In Sept. 18.	Out Sept. 18.	On hand Sept. 19.	Cor. day last year.
Chicago	21,737	98,689	26,000,794	15,131,717
New York	69,152	61,354	26,340,485	16,933,397
Boston	34,291	121,867	20,775,110	11,497,271
Philadelphia	74,129	197,068	9,341,436	4,427,600

Total 199,309 478,988 82,457,825 47,000,291



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